DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT LEADERS MEETING

Polish Delegation

LD060546 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP)--The meeting of party-state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which took place in Moscow on December 5 was attended by a Polish delegation composed of 1st Secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, Minister of National Defense Wojciech Jaruzelski, PUWP CC member, Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek and PUEP CC member, Minister of Internal Affairs Miroslaw Milewski.

Prague: 'Optimistic Tone'

LD062038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Editor Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] There can be no doubt whatever that no other event of the current week has provoked such attention as yesterday's meeting of the leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The very representativeness of that meeting, as well as the complexity of the situation in which the meeting took place,underlined its importance.

Remarkable is the optimistic tone of the statement issued at the close of the meeting. Despite the tenseness of the situation in the world, despite the feverish arms build-up, which has been assuming an increasingly more dangerous character, despite new hotbeds of tension that are coming into existence and the growing attempts of reaction to impair the position of the socialist countries, the statement states that the process of relaxation goes on. It expresses the will of the socialist countries to contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere, the development of international cooperation, the solution of all problems by way of negotiations. The Warsaw Pact states thereby confirm the consistency of their policy, of which an integral part is the endeavor to cooperate with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the fight against the danger of war.

They noted with satisfaction a galvanization of political contacts between states with different social systems, and they expressed their readiness to develop constructively relations with the United States, if the new U.S. administrationshows the same attitude. Once again this demonstrates their good will, a good will which the Soviet Union displayed already once before in the course of Comrade Brezhnev's talks with the American senator, Percy. It is solely up to the United States whether it will accept or reject the offered hand or whether it will continue with the planned policy of a threat of force, which runs counter both to the UN Charter, whose strict observation the participants in the meeting favored, and to the interests of all mankind.

The participants in the meeting declared that they are resolved to continue to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, internationalist solidarity and equal mutally advantageous cooperation. Such a declaration has been made on more than one occasion, but this time it is of an exceptional significance in view of the special situation in thePolish People's Republic.

It is a well-known fact that the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum adopted a determined stance, at the beginning of the current week, against anarchist tendencies in politics and the Polish economy, where such tendencies have been manifested most markedly.

It is also well-known that the antisocialist forces, which are active in the background, are not concealing their intention to subvert the existing social structure in the Polish People's Republic. This is why the participants in the meeting listened to a report of the representatives of the PZPR on the development of the situation in Poland and voiced their conviction that communists, the working class and the working people of Poland will succeed in overcoming the present difficulties and will assure the further development of the country along the socialist path.

It is only natural that socialist Poland and the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Poland has been and will be a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of the socialist countries. The importance of this meeting is assuredly exceptional and will undoubtedly be the subject of many speculations. At the same time, there is nothing to speculate about. The stance of the socialist countries is clear, and their stand on fundamental international issues was voiced quite unequivocally.

Poland in Socialist Community

LD052355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Dec 80

[From the "Review of International Events of the Day" presented by Editor Viliam Roth]

[Excerpt] [Roth] The meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow, about which we have already informed you in detail in previous news bulletins, demonstrates how carefully our allied countries are weighing up the international situation and in it, above all, the dangerous tendencies towards the aggravation of tension, which the enemies of detente are attempting to do in particular by way of stepping up a feverish arms build up and by escalating an unjustifiable war psychosis. The Moscow summit meeting of the representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states has once again confirmed today that even in this unfavorable international situation there is no reason for letting up in the effort to consolidate peace and that, on the contrary, it is necessary to seek common paths to strengthen it even further--above all by way of intensifying a political dialogue of the interested countries.

So much, esteemed listeners, one can say about this exceptionally important meeting in Moscow, and this also is a way of introducing our resident correspondent in Moscow, Bohuslav Horak, with the first commentary on the subject:

[Begin recording] Today's meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual comradely understanding and identity of views, has once again confirmed that the Warsaw Pact member states are willing and prepared to seek ways to agreements that would curb the feverish arms build up, that they are in favor of resolving crisis situations by way of negotiations and that there do not exist problems, as far as they are concerned, whether they be global or regional, that can not be resolved by political means. At the same time, the Warsaw Pact member states not only call for the galvanization of the political dialogue between states with different social systems, but they also carry out such a policy consistently and practically.

The latest proof in this regard is the meetings held here in Moscow last week between the leading Soviet representatives, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, and the Republican senator and close collaborator of the future American president Ronald Reagan, Charles Percy.

On of the questions examined at today's meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states was also the development of the situation in Poland.

According to the first reactions here, today's meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states confirmed the principal aim of the joint strategy of the socialist countries and mapped out in a greater detail the ways and means of achieving this aim. [end recording]

[Roth] So much from Bohumil Horak in Moscow. Let us however rem for a while with the fact that the representatives of the PZPR, present in Moscow, having informed the other fraternal countries about the development in their country, reaffirmed unequivocally Poland's place in the community of the socialist countries as, likewise, that community, at the same time, voiced its support to the Polish people and their leading political force, the PZPR. This mutual assurance certainly carries the weight of a decisive word, aimed in particular at the continuous attempts of the antisocialist forces to take Poland forcibly out of the family of friendly countries--attempts that are nonetheless futile.

Let us however remind ourselves today, in this context, at least of the fact that even Western correspondents accredited in Poland can hardly (?conceal) the antisocialist activity of the opponents of Poland. Robert Reid writes today for his home American agency AP that "Western diplomats in the Polish capital are conscious of the fact that the influence of people like Jacek Kuron among the principal advisers of Solidarity inevitably provokes suspicion that Solidarity's aim is to subvert the socialist system in Poland. Lech Walesa and some other Solidarity leaders are refusing, according to the report of the AP correspondent in Warsaw, to break off cooperation with the men of opposition, despite the pressure of some rank and file members of the organization and the appeal of the government. Robert Reid goes on to say that although the leadership of Solidarity has been trying to minimize the importance of their contacts with dissidents and to emphasize their working class origin, the truth is that the opposition movement has been linked with the independent Polish trade unions literally from their very start.

So much, however without any additional comment, about the ceaseless activity of anti-Polish and antisocialist groups supported by the Western propaganda machine and by a section of Western political circles.

GDR Report

LD051828 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of leading representatives of member-states of the Warsaw Pact took place in Moscow today. On this occasion an exchange of views was held on the development of the international situation in the past few months. The socialist countries confirmed their intention also in the future to contribute to the improvement of the international climate, to the consolidation of peace, to the continuation of the policy of relaxation, to the development of international cooperation as well as to the solving of all conflicts through negotiations. At the same time it was noted that the situation in the world continues to be tense. The arms race is assuming a growingly dangerous character. The situation calls for greater vigilance against the aggressive endeavors of imperialist forces, against attempts by reaction to inflict damage on the positions of the socialist states, of developing countries, as well as of national liberation movements. The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states confirmed their resolve to strengthen also in the future the unity of socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the international solidarity as well as equal, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Representatives of the PZPR informed the members of the meeting about the development of the situation in the People's Republic of Poland, about the results of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting in the Soviet capital expressed their conviction that communists, the working class, and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen, as well as to ensure the further development of the country along socialist paths. It was confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people could firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of Warsaw Pact member-countries. Representatives of the PZPR stressed that Poland is and will remain a socialist state, a firm link of the family of contries of socialism.

The meeting of leading representatives of socialist countries took place in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and of unity of their views.

Romania on Meeting

AU052108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts] To begin with, we want to report about the meeting held by the party-state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries which took place in Moscow today. The meeting was attended on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the republic; Ilie Verdet, member of the political executive committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Party Central Committee; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the evolution of the international situation in past months. They believe that the development of events confirm the correctness of assessments and the topicality of proposals made at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries which was held in Warsaw in May 1980. Those proposals are in keeping with the peoples' interests and exert a positive influence on the processes that are taking place in Europe and in other parts of the world.

The participants stressed with satisfaction the activation of political contacts among states with different social systems, the continuation of dialogues on the most important international issues, the fruitful examination by the UN General Assembly of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries and by other countries, proposals which are oriented toward urgent and efficient measures for limiting and stopping the arms race. All this favors the process of detente.

The socialist countries expressed their determination to continue to contribute to improving the international climate and to strengthening peace and continuing the policy of detente and developing international cooperation and of resolving all conflicts by negotiations. The participants in the meeting firmly advocated the development of relations with all nations, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in relations among countries and strict respect for the UN Charter.

The participants in the meeting stressed that they are for cooperation with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, for strengthening the solidarity of all peoples in their struggle against the danger of war, for a policy of peace, disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, for detente and equal cooperation.

The participants in the meeting stressed that they are ready to continue to act in a constructive manner for developing relations with the United States if the new U.S. administration will have the same attitude.

The countries participating in the meeting hailed the beginning of the Madrid meeting and advocated such proceedings as will open up new prospects for implementing the Helsinki documents and for the cause of peace and detente on the continent.

At the same time, the meeting participants noted that the situation in the world remains tense. The arms race is more and more dangerous. In various parts of the world there still persist sources of military confrontation and tension. New conflicts are emerging. The situation requires increased vigilance toward the aggressive tendencies of the imperialist forces, toward the attempts of reaction to prejudice the positions held by the socialist countries, by the developing countries and by the national liberation movements.

The participants in the meeting stressed their determination to continue to strengthen the unity of socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity and mutually advantageous and equal cooperation. The participants expressed the conviction that the joint efforts of all nations and peoples interested in preserving peace, security and international cooperation will be able to ensure the assertion of detente as a major tendency of international development.

The participants exchanged information on the construction of socialism and communism in their countries. They advocated the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the coordination of their 5-year plan in the interest of socialist and communist construction in their countries and of well-being and welfare of their peoples.

The PZPR representatives briefed the participants in the meeting about the evolution of the situation of the Polish People's Republic and about the inventory of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the communists, the workers class and the working people from fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties that have emerged and will ensure the country's further development along the road of socialism.

Within this context, the participants reasserted that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly depend on the fraternal solidarity and constant support by the Warsaw Pact member countries. The PZPR representatives stressed that Poland can be, is and will be a socialist country and a firm link of the common family of the socialist countries.

The meeting of the party-state leaders of the Warsaw Pact socialist member countries took place in a comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity of views.

Sofia Quotes Polish Comment

AU061755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The organ of the PZPR Central Committee, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU, dwells in detail in today's issue on the results of the meeting held in Moscow with party and state leaders of Warsaw Pact member countries.

The daily TRYBUNA LUDU stresses the conviction expressed at the meeting that the communists, the workers class and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to overcome the existing difficulties and insure that the country develops further along the path of socialism.

"Comprehensive Soviet-Polish cooperation is one of the main prerequisites of our national existence today." This is what Polish journalist [name indistinct] writes in the Soviet Army daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. "Our people understand this fact and its great importance for safeguarding optimal conditions as regards the development of the Polish People's Republic. This is why friendship with the Soviet Union is a solid basic principle of our government's foreign policy. Naturally this is not according to the taste of the reactionary political circles in imperialist states. It does not suit the taste of the forces which are hostile to the Soviet Union and to Poland as well," the author of this article points out.

He stresses that these attempts have never been successful, because all Polish people are aware that friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are reliable guarantees for our national independence, for the country's peaceful future, and are necessary prerequisites for the successful development of this country in all spheres.

Tirana Criticizes Meeting

AU062135 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Agencies report that a high-level meeting of the Warsaw Pact was held yesterday in Moscow. This extraordinary meeting, which was convened urgently by the Kremlin leaders only 2 days after the Bucharest meeting, was attended by the first secretaries of the revisionist parties and by the defense, foreign and internal affairs ministers of the aggressive Warsaw Pact countries.

The timing of this meeting and the problems discussed are directly related to the grave political, economic and social situation created in Poland, particularly recently, as well as to Moscow's concern about the direction that this situation is taking.

The communique issued by TASS is filled with demagogic phraseology about peace, reduction of tension and disarmament, security, cooperation and other such slogans, but it also contains threats of military intervention in Poland supposedly in the name of solidarity, the preservation of interests, the socialist community, fraternal aid and so forth.

CEMA COMMITTEES MEET ON IRAQ, COMMERCE

Iraq Cooperation Session

LD062332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN)--The fifth session of the CEMA-Iraq joint commission was held in Berlin from 2 to 5 December. The participants exchanged views on commercial, economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The session was chaired by Roland Schumann, GDR representative in the joint commission and deputy minister of foreign trade; the Iraqi delegation was led by Mahdi Muhsin 'Uddah, deputy minister for trade. Jerzy Szopa, deputy secretary of CEMA, also took part in the session.

The participants in the meeting were received by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade.

Chambers of Commerce Meeting

AU042040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec (AGERPRES)--Over December 2-4 1980, Bucharest was the venue of the 22nd working meeting of the chairmen of Chambers of Commerce of the CEMA countries and of Yugoslavia.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Ion Constantinescu, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who chaired the proceedings of the working meeting.

Opinions were exchanged on questions regarding information and improvement of the activity of the meeting of chairmen as well as on the mutual collaboration of the chanbers of commerce of the CEMA member countries and of Yugoslavia.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

The heads of the delegations that attended the meeting were received by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

CSCE DELEGATES SPEAK ON CULTURE, DISARMAMENT

Romania: Cultural Cooperation

AU042035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 4 Dec (AGERPRES)--In the address made at the Madrid conference in the working group that examines the application of the Final Act stipulations in the field of culture, education, information and contacts among individuals, Romanian representative Nicolae Iordache has presented the way in which Romania contributes to the materialization of exchanges and cooperation with the other CSCE participant states in the mentioned domains. The Romanian representative, under whose chairmanship the debates of the respective groups proceeded, highlighted the principled and practical value of the way in which Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu thinks and acts in order that the development of cooperation and contacts among people may become one of the important elements of strengthening the friendly relations among nations, the confidence among peoples, setting out from the observance of the principles laid down in the Final Act, and first of all, of the state's independence and equality. Then mentioned were the multiple, diverse actions taken by Romania for constantly developing relations with the other participant countries, with all the states of the world, in these fields, in the years elapsed since the signing of the Final Act.

The speaker has stressed that Romania shows attention and good will in tackling the problems regarding the role of contacts among individuals in establishing relations of friendship and understanding among peoples, evincing permanent interest in securing proper life conditions, an existence that should allow of the full, multilateral thriving of the human personality. He brought to the fore the permanent preoccupation of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state as regards securing the juridical and material grounds apt to guarantee in actual fact the rights and liberties of man, and first of all, the right to life, peace, work, education and culture, to social and medical assistance.

SFRY: Disarmament, Mediterranean

LD072146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2013 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 7 Dec (TANJUG)--The head of the Yugoslav delegation to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ambassador Miroslav Zotovic, has assessed as highly important the fact that the will for undertaking concrete efforts to surmount the dangerous course of the military situation in Europe has been expressed by all the participants. "Nobody here denied the necessity of disarmament in Europe", he said. Ambassador Zotovic noted, however, that the positions are far apart and that "the negotiations should therefore be expected to be difficult".

The idea to consider and convene a conference on European disarmament has already matured, the head of the Yugoslav delegation emphasized. Three main approaches may already be perceived in this respect--one of the East European countries (the Warsaw proposal), the other of the Western states (the proposal of France), and the third of the natural and non-aligned countries.

Ambassador Zotovic noted, however, that the military blocs are not yet prepared to engage in initiating the process of strengthening security in the Mediterranean.

"Non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean, both European and several non-European ones--as, for instance, Algeria--have clearly said and resolutely demand that the CSCE make fresh efforts to strengthen the security of strategic zone," Ambassador Zotovic said. He also underlined the position of Yugoslavia in favour of the full-fledged participation of non-European Mediterranean countries in dealing with problems of the Mediterranean at the conference.

PRAGUE CRITICIZES WESTERN OBJECTIVITY AT MBFR TALKS

LD071358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Review of international events of the past week by Frantisek Prachar]

[Excerpt] During the whole of the past week, as before, West German, British and above all American information media were trying to outdo each other as to which of them would carry less truthful information about the development in Poland and about how this development was being assessed in Czechoslovakia, the GDR and other socialist countries. This frontally-based attack of the Western propaganda machine bears witness to the fact that the capitalist countries are coordinating their hostile policy toward us, that they are deliberately distorting the true state of affairs and that they are purposefully influencing public opinion, in an incorrect direction.

In any case, we do not witness this only in the case of the Polish People's Republic. We could observe another very telling example of the so-called objectivity of the Western sources at the 256th plenary session of the participants in the talks on the reduction of our troops and arms in central Europe, which is taking place in Vienna. The socialist states were accused of being reluctant to cooperate on numerical data about the numbers of troops. In particular the head of the British delegation, Edward Jackson, literally shamelessly distorted the facts in this respect, forgetting that it was on the initiative of the socialist countries that both sides at the Vienna talks had exchanged new official figures as they applied on 1 January 1980.

The fact is, of course, that the Western countries are interested not in numerical data, since they already know them, but in organizational and structural aspects of the armed forces of the socialist states, and this is an altogether different matter which has not been directly included in the agenda of the talks. Nevertheless, the Western states are making their future course of action conditional upon this very issue. This decidedly is not benefitting the relaxation of international tensions and the clarification of standpoints, which are at issue in Vienna now. In fact one could say that the capitalist states as a whole are impeding international talks of a similar nature by generating obstacles for them, and by their stand they are giving rise to doubts, unsubstantiated reasonings, or indeed, speculations.

LEADERS RETURN FROM MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU051917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Summary from poor reception] We have learned that Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Metodiev, accompanying him, have returned from Moscow where they participated in a meeting of party and state leaders from Warsaw Pact member countries.

Further Reportage

For Bulgarian comment on the Moscow meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states see the Intrabloc section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FILIPOV MEETS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION

AU051627 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and a delegation of the Syrian Arab Renaissance Party, led by Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the party, finished their talks here today.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries. Reaffirmed was again bilateral wish to deepen further the friendly relations in the interest of the two friendly nations, of their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace, progress and socialism.

DOYNOV, DELEGATION HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN PARIS

AU062101 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Dec (BTA)--Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian industrial and economic association, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a business visit to France from December 1 to 6, this year. He was accompanied by heads of Bulgarian economic organizations. Mr Doynov visited France at the invitation of the president of the Conseil National du Patronat Francais, Mr Francois Ceyrac.

Besides With Mr Francois Ceyrac, Mr Doynov also met the French minster for the economy, Mr Rene Monory, the state secretary attached to the foreign minister Mr Olivier Stirn, the state secretary attached to the minister of research Mr Pierre Agrain, and heads of many French firms. He visited the Thomson-CSF work shop and the experimental laboratory for industrial robots in the Boulogne, Paris.

During the meetings and talks a wide range of questions pertaining to the economic and trade relations between the two countries were discussed. The two sides stated that there are still untapped possibilities in this field and expressed willingness to extend and deepen cooperation in industrial joint production, in chemistry, metallurgy, heavy engineering, [word indistinct] industry, transport engineering, communications equipment, etc.

The Bulgarian industrial and economic association and the Conseil National du Patronat Francais signed a document mirroring the common willingness to raise bilateral relation to a higher level. It is pointed out in the document that the Conseil National du Patronat Francais will set a committee for relations with Bulgaria whose task will be to help achieve these goals.

TODOR ZHIVKOV GIVES INTERVIEW TO PCF'S L'HUMANITE

LD041501 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Nov 80 pp 6-7

[Henri Alleg interview with Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov: "Socialism and Democracy—the Bulgarian Practice"--date and place not given]

[Text] At the beginning of World War II Bulgaria produced a total of 266 million kwh, while today it generates almost 32 billion kwh. In less than 20 years (1960-1978) the metallurgical industry's total production has increased 13-fold, with one-third of the labor force it had in 1939, agriculture is supplying 2.4 times as much produce. The increase in yield is also remarkable: the wheat harvest, which averaged 13 guintals per hectare in 1939, reached 37 quintals per hectare in 1978 and more than 40 at the last harvest. One last example to illustrate what these upheavals have given the people themselves: If you take 100 as the base in 1952, the per capita income in real terms increased to 124 in 1956, 300 in 1970 and 431 in 1979.

Our self-righteous journalists talk little about these spectacular results attained by the socialist regime, and for good reason. That is too out of tune with their daily "demonstrations." Nonetheless it was not about the successes attained that Todor Zhivkov spoke to me. The Bulgarians take it for granted that their country has made a prodigious leap forward, and the aim is not to marvel at what has been achieved but to go further, do better, correct mistakes, shake out the habits and routines which success itself can engender. What was a good thing in the past is not necessarily still a good thing, and the mechanisms which made these transformations possible may now be outmoded. These are the questions which are being asked, and they have been faced for around 2 years now by work to install new state and economic structures which reflect the constantly increasing natural demand for democracy and worker participation in a more direct management of socialist society. This was not an office task for a few experts but the fruit of thought and collective action in which hundreds of thousands of men and women took part in the enterprises, in trade unions and other organizations and in the party. It was these options which Todor Zhivkov discussed with me for L'HUMANITE'S readers.

Democracy and Centralism

"We do not regard this as a new economic policy" (that was the expression which I had wrongly used in my question--Henri Alleg note), "But rather a new approach, new mechanisms to be installed which correspond to the stage of building a developed socialist society as we defined it as our 10th congress 8 years ago. Two documents are guiding us: Our new Constitution and our new party program. They embody this new stage, the previous stage being the transition from capitalism to socialism."

Those are not merely theoretical definitions. The changes about which Todor Zhivkov was talking have radically changed the face of Bulgaria, its social "landscape" and people's mentality, especially in rural areas: In the first stage (1946 to 1957) the 1.1 million individual farms had been grouped to form 3,450 cooperative farms. In the second stage (from the end of 1958) a new realocation of land established 975 farms (each of almost 4,000 hectares) supplied with modern mechanized equipment. Finally in the third stage of further concentration (from 1970) to 274 vast "agroindustrial complexes have integrated in agriculture the processing of agricultural products. At the same time other complexes (known as "industrial-agrarian" compleses, of which there are around 10 in all) supply the whole "vertical" chain of goods which can be derived from some key products like sugar beets.

The results speak for themselves. Compared to 1968, agricultural production has increased more than 70 percent and productivity has quadrupled.

The building of the developed socialist society naturally requires," Todor Zhivkov observed, "intensive scientific and technical development. It requires that our people's material and spiritual needs be ever better satisfied, and the the socialist awareness of all citizens and, more precisely, of young people be further increased. However, there is another requirement: Socialist democracy must progress, must be developed and improved in all spheres. It is impossible to build the advanced socialist society which we want unless the tasks to be accomplished in this period are really the work of millions of aware men and women, workers, peasants and intellectuals, unless they participate fully in this task."

Has this requirement always been clearly felt? Todor Zhivkov answered my question in a very direct way. "Let us talk about our experience in Bulgaria. In applying the principle of democratic centralism--notably as regards planning, and I stress that socialism is unthinkable without planning which alone, makes the balanced administration and development of society possible--there have been some deviations in our country which, for a time, resulted in excessive increases in centralism, leading to a break in the necessary harmony between the practice of 'centralism' and that of democracy. Such mistakes cause an increase in bureaucratic faults in economic management, and that is why we are now stressing the need for a just balance between the two aspects of centralism and democracy.

More Active Participation by Citizens in Running Economy and Country

How is that put into practice? Hitherto the 5-year plan had been principally drawn up "on high." Once drafted it "descended" to the enterprises. And there, according to the decisions, each "team" (group of workers) set its targets. In these conditions initiatives from industrial and agricultural units, collectives and individual workers were bound to remain fairly limited. In addition each enterprise was closely linked to the center and depended on it for both the manufacture and distribution of products. Because of this and because of the very growth in economic acitivity, there was a tendency toward more rigid and ponderous bureaucracy over the years.

"In the past 2 years--and more precisely since our national conference last year--we have set about changing things," Todor Zhivkov said. "Instead of issuing hundreds of commands from above, the National Assembly now makes do with a few guidelines and indications, on that basis the plan is really drawn up 'below' by millions of workers themselves. It is drawn up in discussions organized within the enterprises, the agricultural units and industrial units brought together in an 'agrarian union' and an 'industrial union,' and within the labor teams, each person contributing his viewpoint and proposals. Being in direct contact with the national and international market, the enterprise can also be more aware as regards quantity and quality. The enterprises and the collectives which run them--contrary to the situation in the past when there was tendency to expect everything from the state and for the state to supply them with funds (whatever the results of their management)--are now responsible for their own financing, for the good or bad results of the sale--or nonsale--or goods if they do not meet the demand."

The improvements in each worker's wages also relate to the profit made. Here there are no capitalist monopolies to pocket the lion's share of the fruits of his labor.

"In each factory, in each enterprise," Todor Zhivkov added, "it is the workers who say what should be kept for the enterprise and for themselves individually. Thus in this sphere, as in the drafting of the plan, they themselves really are increasingly involved, not 'objects' but active 'subjects' in their enterprise as in society as a whole. In addition, the election of the management of each industrial or agricultural unit will gradually become general practice."

"The aim," the party secretary went on to explain, "is not to move toward a kind of empirical 'liberalization' in the capitalist sense. The considered and chosen lines are not a step backward. Quite the reverse. They are not hasty improvizations but quite simply correspond to the level which socialist Bulgaria has now reached. If the country is to make progress it must leave the beaten track and win an ever greater, more active, more democratic participation by the citizens in production responsibilities and in running the country."

This worker's democracy certainly bears no resembalance to the democracy to which Mr Reagan owes his election. No offense intended to those who admire a system in which every 4 years the voters are invited to choose between two champions of the capitalist establishment, both primarily concerned with the interests of the billionaires. What already exists and is being perfected in Bulgaria has a different human value: "Our concern," Todor Zhivkov added, "is to constantly increase the responsible role which each individual has in the factory and in public life. For instance, 2 years ago the Agriculture Ministry was abolished and replaced by a leadership elected during the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Congress which is attended by the representatives of all the agricultural and agroindustrial units. The chairman of this union, himself elected, sits on the Council of Ministers. It is not the head of state who has appointed him but the grassroots. We have done likewise in industry where an 'industrial union' has been set up. Its chairman, also elected, has a place in the government like his agrarian union colleague. Similary the chairman of the Cultural Committee, appointed by a congress attended by all the country's cultural associations, is also a member of the Council of Ministers. Soon the national education congress will be held....This, wherever it is possible, the state is 'handing over' the tasks which it fulfilled in a 'centralized' fashion to elected bodies which are more directly answerable to their grassroots. Therefore, it is possible in this way to avoid numerous administrative decisions taken at a high level and which are not always for the best."

Our Ideal Still Has To Be Achieved

Is this a revolution within the revolution? Todor Zhivkov would certainly reject the expression because the Bulgarians do not pose as inspired innovators or universal teachers. "Yes, we are struggling in our country to further extend socialist democracy in a practical way. Why, some people might ask? Certainly not because we want to build a 'model.' We believe that what we are doing is valid for our country. That is enough. We are not behaving in this way to 'act out' the notion of democracy. No. The measures we are taking are dictated by the conditions for the development of our society, by the situation which exists in our country at our present stage. It is primarily to that requirement that we are responding."

So, what about the Bulgarian paradise? I will allow Todor Zhivkov to answer the sarcastic question which some experts in denigration of socialist countries are bound to ask. "We do not say that what we have done in our country is perfect. Nor have we ever said that what we have already achieved is the finished ideal of socialist society. Our ideal is much more ambitious and is still to be attained. There are still many shortcomings and imperfections in our country. We have made mistakes and will probably make more. We have had, still have and will have difficulties. As we say in our country, it's not all roses...." We do not have a preconceived scheme. Marx was not able to draw one up in advance for a society which had not yet been born. This new society which we are building, despite the vast strides already made, is still in its early stage. "However, the fundamental question has already been solved. We have eliminated man's exploitation of man. That is the main thing."

It is that essential point which justifies all hopes and convictions.

LEADERS RETURN FROM MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD051924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who attended the Moscow meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states, returned to Prague this evening.

At Ruzyne Airport, they were welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mitulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and other party and state representatives.

Comment on Meeting

For Czechoslovak comment on the Moscow meeting of the leaders of Warsaw Pact states see the Intrabloc section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KRASNIKCKA SAYS CARTER RETURNS TO 'BRINKMANSHIP'

LD061836 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Vaclav Krasnikcka commentary]

[Text] On Friday a summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty alliance took place in Moscow to discuss international developments in recent months. As the final communique indicates, the conclusions voiced at the session at the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held in the Polish capital last May and the proposals adopted at that session have proved their validity. For while the Warsaw Treaty countries are pursuing by all possible means the policy of easing tension, reactionary forces in the West are torpedoing these efforts. Consequently, the world has found itself in turmoil in the recent period.

At present two concepts are clearly discernible in the West's attitude, the first being NATO's long-term intention dating back to the 1960's to erode systematically the basic values of socialism. The second concept is represented by efforts to block the process of easing international tension, to revert the world to the era of the cold war and the policy of brinkmanship.

As soon as President Carter came to the White House, the United States took over the leading role in both respects. In 1977 President Carter's adviser, Brzezinski, made it clear that the new Carter administration's chief task was to overcome the deep moral crisis of American society caused by the Watergate affair and the American defeat in Vietnam, to be in a position to enforce upon the world its leading role, to enforce on the world nations the American vision of life.

In actual fact, this is a policy directed against all nations, but first and foremost against the socialist countris. President Carter has elevated ideological subversion and gross interference in the affairs of other states to Washington's official policy. President Carter has assumed the right to meddle with the affairs of socialist countries and openly to incite opposition forces and the enemies of socialism to stand up against the legitimate governments in the socialist states.

In the very last days of its office the Carter administraiton, through its delegation in Madrid, continues launching indiscriminate attacks against the socialist countries.

And Mr Brzezinski, in an interview with Polish emigres in the United States, recently urged Poles to topple the socialist system in their country. Moreover, Washington makes no secret of its contacts with the forces hostile to the Polish Government or of its moral and political support. Part of these concepts directed against the socialist countries are efforts directed at severing the constructive dialogue between East and West, attempts at aggravating tension and at involving the socialist countries in the arms race. The Atlantic circles are known to be speculating that the socialist states could feel the pinch of increased arms spending as a result of growing arms expenditures in the West, which in turn would weaken the positions of socialism. In addition Washington goes out of its way to make its Western allies freeze their economic ties with the Soviet Union in a bid to complicate the economic situation in the Soviet Union.

All these efforts are part and parcel of a broadly-based imperialist drive against the socialist countries, a drive not only endangering Poland but undermining the foundations of peaceful co-existence among countries with different social systems, and consequently jeopardizing world peace.

It is only natural that the Moscow summit session of the Warsaw Treaty alliance also discussed ways of solving the current crisis in Poland. Its participants expressed their conviction that Poland's communists, working class and working people would be able to master the existing difficulties and problems and to secure the future development of their country towards socialism. They also reaffirmed that socialist Poland, the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish people may rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of the member-countries of the Warsaw alliance. And as regards the (?determination) of the Polish communists themselves, they declared at the Moscow meeting that Poland has been and will remain a socialist country.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

Solidarity Ties With 'Opposition'

LD051820 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (CETEKA)--A number of Polish dissidents, known for years as opponents of socialism in Poland, are active in the new Solidarity trade unions.

Western news agencies write from Warsaw that Western diplomats in the Polish capital realize that the activity of people like Jacek Kuron among main Soldiarity advisors necessarily gives rise to suspicion that Solidarity wants disruption of the socialist system in Poland

However, Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders refuse to stop cooperating with the so-called Political and Social Self-Defence Committee, in defiance of calls from the rank and file and the government. On the contrary, according to Western reports Walesa stressed many times that he relied on Kuron, just as on Catholic intellectuals around publicist Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Despite their notoriety Kuron and others address meetings organized by Solidarity ever more often. Kuron also attends most Solidarity leadership sessions, though formally he is not a member.

Solidarity attempts to belittle its contacts with dissidents and stress its "working-class origin", but the truth is that the opposition movement was linked with the "independent" trade unions virtually from their birth. It was Kuron who had attempted to found the first "free" trade unions. The "Self-Defence" Committee spokesmen also abundantly supplied Western correspondents in Warsaw with information on the strikes on the coast last summer.

Commentary on Party Session

LD052104 Prague in English to Great Britain & Ireland 1630 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Developments in Poland continue to be complicated. As the first secretary of Poland's United Workers' Party said at the party's seventh Central Committee session, there is political crisis, destablization of the economy is manifesting itself, and the nation's future is being determined. No less serious than the words of Stanslaw Kania are those contained in an appeal addressed to the people of Poland by the United Workers' Party Central Committee. The Military Council of the Defense Ministry stated that the continuation of the this situation could have a serious impact on the country's defenses. These show the urgent necessity of consistent adherence to a programs capable of leading society in Poland out of its crisis.

The seventh Central Committee meeting of the United Workers' Party confirms the course set at the previous one, that is, the line of socialist restoration. First Secretary Stanislaw Kania said in this connection. We are renewing the basic values of socialism, the ideological values of Leninism in our party's work. Our attention is focused on the development of socialist democracy linked with abidance by the law and the process of fortifying discipline. It is a policy of strengthening the position of the working class within the party and state, of strengthening the party's leading position, the modernization of management, of the leadership, of socialist economy and the socialist state. End of quotation. [as heard]

In the interests of putting into effect this program, the appeal issued by the Central Committee of Poland's communists calls on all citizens to set up a front of prudence and responsibility to struggle against the escalation of unrest. Obviously this appeal deals with the threat posed by forces hostile to socialism, by groups and persons linked with centers of imperialist suvbersion abroad. The chief report at the recent seventh Central Committee session of Poland's United Workers' Party points out that enemies of socialism are practically attaching themselves to the working class movement, which is to serve them as a springboard towards further stages. But theirs is not the road of the working class, as their object is to dismantle and remove socialist statehood in Poland. This goal is of antiworking class and counterrevolutionary character.

In this connection the question must be raised as to who are the real friends of Poland. The real and sincere friends are the socialist countries. Nevertheless the bourgeois press mentions them only in connection with [word indistinct] reference to the term "intervention." Talking to Western newsmen, the leading Polish party official, [name indistinct], said, I am firmly convinced that if there is anything our freinds do not desire it would be the duty to assist us with military force to preserve socialism in Poland.

Let us add that the socialist countries are now rendering economic assistance to Poland, which is of great significance in the process of solving the country's problems. The Soviet Union is providing additional raw material deliveries, fuel, foodstuffs, and substantial loans in convertaible currency. The German Democratic Republic granted noninterest credits to Poland, and so on and so forth.

Poland has reached a crossroads; therefore Poland's communists have issued their appeal to the nation which says, as we quote, Render genuine assistance to efforts in the interests of general welfare. Only a courageous mind and conscientious work can lead Poland out of a dangerous situation. No more strikes. All energy and all forces must be directed towards constructive work in the interests of the republic.

Correspondent on Reaction to Session

LD052122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Frantisek Sojka, our Warsaw correspondent, has sent us the following dispatch on the reaction of the Polish working people to the seventh session of the PZPR Central Committee:

The course, resolution and appeal of the seventh session of the PZPR Central Committee continues to occupy the center of attention here. Concern is being voiced at meetings of party organizations and of activists about the future fate of the country, about what the current problems in the economy and in the social life of the country are doing to the country. Working people are drawing attention to this in their letters and resolutions in response to the appeal made by the party's Central Committee. Meetings of activists have been held in many industrial plants, among others in the truck manufacturing plant in Lublin and in the petrochemical combine in Plock. Those who have attending these meetings emphasized in the first place the great responsibility of communists aid, at the same time, voiced their support for the resolutions passed by the seventh plenary session. For instance, participants in the voivodship-wide meeting of activists at Olsztyn have pointed out that further changer can take place only in the conditions of calm and order and that it is necessary for party members to forestall the manifestations of anarchy, chaos and destruction and of strike actions, and for them to seek support also from nonparty members.

Risko on 'Internationalist Duty'

LD071350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Talk in series "Living Words" by Dr Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak radio]

[Text] An old Latin proverb says "Historia magistra vitae," which means "History is the teacher of life." What I have in mind however can hardly be called history yet. It is the quite recent past and for the majority of us it is still fresh. It is the crisis-ridden development of our society in the late sixties and the lessons the CPCZ drew from it. It formulated them in a written document, which the party's Central Committee approved exactly 10 years ago and which contains a serious message both to our contemporaries and to future generations.

This document, from December 1970, entered our political vocabulary under the simple and commonplace title "The Lessons," for the reason that it became a fundamental document of daily political practice, a living source of inspiration, which we take into our hands every time we need to explain any problem of the construction of socialism in our country during the past decades. In fact it contains an analysis of the causes, the course and the resolution of the crisis-ridden development of our society as well as conclusions for the future work of the party and the development of our society.

"The Lessons," however, were also received with an uncommon interest throughout the entire international communist and workers movement. This reflects an endeavour to become fundamentally acquainted with the causes of the Czechoslovak crisis: to learn about the mistakes made by Czechoslovak communists in the construction of socialism, in an effort to avoid them in their own political practice. This accounts for the fact that the significance of "The Lessons" has been growing with time and particularly today, in view of the crisis development in fraternal Poland, it is growing enormously even more.

The document constitutes a significant contribution of the CPCZ to the common repository of the rich experiences of the international, communist and workers revolutionary movement and Marxist-Leninist teaching. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in one of his speeches that we cherish all deductions about society and the class struggle, about the laws governing the development of history, about socialist revolution and the paths of the construction of socialism, given to us by Marx, Engels and Lenin, as the great aggregate of social thought. We do not however maintain it in the way archivists keep old papers but rather in the way befitting the inheritors of this great teaching. We fearlessly channel the priceless capital of knowledge into political practice and constantly develop and multiply the theoretical wealth we have inherited.

Our current stage of development is characterized by a transition from capitalism to socialism and the coming into existence of the communist formation. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the future belongs to socialism. During the past 60 years socialism has come out from the pages of scientific papers and theoretrical studies to become a part of the life of nations and has altered the map of the world as it was never altered before during entire centuries. Year by year new countries embark on the path of socialist development, not only on the old continent but also in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are witnessing the last round of the struggle, after which the class society will have to depart from the scene of history to be replaced by a classless society.

However, this will not happen without fierce struggles, and the past decades of building a new society and the formation of a socialist community of nation have already provided sufficient lessons in this regard. I have in mind the intrigues of imperialism and the enemies of socialism in the GDR in 1953, in Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and in Poland just now. The object of other forms of aggression, pressure and interference became Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia and today in particular Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The fact is that capitalism, regardless of the fact that it has no future, still has enough strength and no small reserves. It has no intention of giving up without a struggle and reconciling itself to defeat. Life and the entire course of history confirm Lenin's words that the transition from capitalism to communism is an entire historical epoch and unless this epoch comes to an end, the exploiters inevitably maintain their hope for restoration and such a hope then turns into attempts at restoration.

The forces of the past would naturally be without any real chance in these attempts if we did not make mistakes in building a new society. The accumulation of shortcomings of a subjective nature, the avoidance of problems and the lack of resolve to tackle them make it easier for all enemies of socialism, the remnants of former society, the revisionist and opportunist forces to carry out their subversive activities. They even succeed for a time on occasions to mislead honest people, honest supporters of socialism, disorientated by the mistakes of the policy of the Communist Party, its deviation from the Leninist principles of socialist construction.

In Czechoslovakia this entire crisis-ridden development was strongly affected by the revival and galvanization of petty bourgeois strata, their notions and thinking, by the suppression and weakening of internationalist feeling, by growing nationalism and, hand in hand with it, their galvanization of antisocialism and cosmopolitism, and last but not least also by the revival of religion.

In the example of Czechoslovakia, but also in the development of other socialist countries, we realize how simplified were the notions that the coming into power of the working class and the liquidation of the bourgeois state would mean an automatic destruction of the entire ideological superstructure inherent in that state, and this even afer the passing of decades. Its content was determined by political, philosophical, religious and other notions formed in the course of whole centuries, which even today are being infiltrated intensively into our society from outside by various ways and channels.

One cannot say that it would be impossible even today to find eager spirits receiving with delight this spiritual nourishment and disseminating this malice with no less delight within their own circles. The task of the communist parties is to free the consciousness of the working people from mystical and illusory notions and views implanted in their minds by the exploiting classes and hostile forces, and to make the truly scientific understanding of the laws and trends of social development the property of all people. The fact is that the expropriation of the means of production, socialization of production forces and the political power of the working class are in themselves not enough to ensure a lasting victory of socialism without changing the consciousness of the masses and without winning them over to socialism.

From the example of Czechoslovakia in 1968 it was shown that the basic intentions and aims of counterrevolution were similar to those in Hungary in 1956. Only the tactical course was different in view of different conditions and times. In our country it was shown that counterrevolution did not exist merely when raging and frenzied reaction was hanging and shooting progressive forces and patriots. The bourgeoisie and imperialism also draw their own lessons from every defeat they suffer. They analyze mistakes they made in order to avoid them in their future subversive activity against socialism.

From their activity in Poland we can see as in a textbook how they have learned their lessons from their defeat in Czechoslovakia. For this reason, the lasting thought for us must be our vigilance against the intrigues of imperialism. Lessons from big trials, struggles and fierce fights oblige our party, each communist, each honest, socialist-minded citizen of our country to protect and defend socialism and not to permit anyone ever to put it at risk, regardless of whatever fine words and slogans he might hide behind. This, too, is our revolutionary, national, class and internationalist duty. This is how this momento was formulated at the end of the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," whose 10th anniversary we are recalling these days.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD052247 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chanoupek received here Friday Polish Ambassador Jan Mitrega.

GDR PREMIER STOPH, STROUGAL SIGN BORDER AGREEMENT

AU061507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Prague--A treaty between the GDR and the CSSR on their joint state border was signed in Prague on Wednesday. Directly after the conclusion of their official talks Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal signed the document.

Through the treaty the bilateral treaty system between the two countries is systematically further expanded. Together with the GDR-CSSR treaty signed on 8 September 1976 on cooperation at the joint state border and mutual aid in border affairs, the agreement on cooperation in the field of water management regarding border water bodies signed on 27 February 1974, and other agreements, there is now a whole system of treaties through which all questions connected with the state border have been provided with a legal foundation.

In addition to the participants in the official talks, the signing ceremony at Cernin Palace was attended on the GDR part by: Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Border Troops, and Deputy Interior Minister Maj Gen Ernst Marterer; and on the part of the CSSR by Deputy Interior Minister Maj Gen Vladimir Hrusecky and Lt Gen Frantisek Sadek, chief of the Border Guard and Border Protection Main Administration at the Interior Ministry.

BCP OFFICIAL BONEV, DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD051700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The official delegation of the Bulgarian People's Assembly, headed by its chairman, Vladimir Bonev, member of the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, today continued its stay in the Czechoslovak capital. At the headquarters of the Czech National Council, the Bulgarian deputies were welcomed by its chairman, Evzen Erban. In a cordial and comradely discussion, they spoke about the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and friendship and cooperation between the two countries at present. Comrade Vladimir Bonev pointed to the constantly closer friendly relations between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people which had been encouraged and stimulated by the meetings and talks between the top-level party and state representatives, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, as well as the exchange of experiences in the work of representative assemblies.

Departure 6 Dec

LD062348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The official delegation of the People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Vladimir Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the People's Assembly, concluded its visit to Czechoslovakia and left by air for Bulgaria today. At Ruzyne Airport the Bulgarian deputies were seen off by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other representatives of our political and public life.

COLOTKA SPEAKS AT AUSTRIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD062337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee Presidium, conveyed greetings to the delegates of the 24th Communist Party of Austria Congress in Vienna today. He appreciated highly the meritorious activity of Austrian communists in the struggle of the Austrian working class and working people to eliminate exploitation, for social progress and the building of a more just society. He stressed that the common task of all progressive forces now is to frustrate the plans to turn Europe into a continent of rising tensions and armaments and to ward off the attempts of international imperialism and in particular of the United States to unleash once again a cold war. He also recalled the importance of the current Madrid meeting. At the close, he voiced his conviction that the fraternal relations of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Austria will continue to be developed all round also in the future.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051310 Prague RUDE PRAVO on Czech 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 1 Dec (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos:

Dear comrades, on the oocasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, the government and the friendly Lao people ardent fraternal greetings and cordial comradely congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name.

With the victorious conclusion of the national liberation struggle and the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, entered a new phase of their modern history--the period of the country's independent, socialist and peaceful development.

We sincerely esteem the successes achieved by the Lao people in close union and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in eliminating the unfortunate consequences of the feudal past, of colonialism and of imperialist aggression and in carrying out socialist changes in the country's social and economic life. The positive results of your efforts clearly confirm that the path taken is correct and that it corresponds to the interests of the Lao working people and leads toward securing their happy future.

We appreciate and fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which, in firm unity with the socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, is contributing to consolidating peace and stability in the area of Southeast Asia and successfully warding off the scheming of imperialism, hegemonism, expansionism and international reaction.

We are happy to state that the fraternal relations and close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and between our two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, continue to successfully expand and deepen in keeping with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, which was signed in February 1980 during the visit of the high-ranking Czechoslovak party and government delegation to your country. We are deeply convinced that these relations will continue to strengthen and develop, for the benefit of the peoples of both our countries and in the interests of consolidating socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Permit us, esteemed comrades, to wish you from the bottom of our hearts--and through you all the fraternal Lao people--further successes in realizing the building of socialism in your beautiful fatherland.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, also sent the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and Souphanouvong, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on the Lao national holiday.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD051846 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec (CETEKA)--The 8th session of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here Friday with the signing of a protocol, a long-term agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1981-85, and a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1981.

The protocol on the results of the talks was signed by Deputy Premiers Josef Simon of Czechoslovakia and Chaynoryn Suren of Mongolia, the agreements by Foreign Trade Ministers Andrej Barcak of Czechoslovakia and Yondongyn Ochir of Mongolia.

The final protocol said that the session highly appreciated the results achieved in the development of bilateral economic relations which creates favourable preconditions for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the forthcoming period, concerning particularly the leather and footwear industries and raw material resources.

WHEELOCK, NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVE 7 DEC

LD071104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan party and government delegation headed by Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of agriculture, arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of Czehcoslovak political and social life.

BENO VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF ANNUAL CPCZ MEETINGS

LD011240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's editions of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA carry an article by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, entitled "An Important Mission of the Annual Meetings". He recalls in it that the party's Central Committee, at its 18th session, set out, among other things, a principal political direccive for the deliberations of communists at their annual meetings and conferences during the period leading up to the next party congress.

The author of the article states that during the past period we had to overcome several obstacles and difficulties. The good results we have achieved in all areas of political, economic and spiritual life are, therefore, more valuable. The continuation of the dynamic development of society has its basis in the policy embarked upon by the party at the 14th congress and developed further at its 15th congress.

The article goes on to underline the fact that a concentrated effort aimed at fulfilling the tasks set out for the current year and good preparations for the coming year, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, form the basis for the next stage of the campaign leading to the party congress, for the immediate preparation and the course of the annual membership meetings and party conferences of the CPCZ. From the annual membership meetings and party conferences that will take place during the remaining part of the current year and at the beginning of next year we expect, the article says, that they will examine in a highly responsible manner the work of communists and entire organizations and that they will adopt specific measures for the realization of tasks in all sections, for the development of all areas of our socialist community and that, through their deliberations, they will contribute to further strengthening the party's unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to increasing the action capabilities of party organizations and the activity of communists and to reinforcing in depth cohesion between the party and the people.

An important prerequisite to ensure that the intentions of the party's Central Committee are correctly understood, elaborated in an exacting manner and realized step by step is the unity of political-organizing, economic-political and ideological activity.

As the key task in the period leading up to the congress, Comrade Beno stresses, we regard the development of the political struggle by party, state and economic bodies and social organizations for the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the surpassing of it in socially desirable aspects. Hand in hand with this goes the issue of the well drafted plan for the coming year and for the entire period of the next 5 years, closely linked with the realization of the measures aimed at improving the system of planned management of the national economy.

The annual membership meetings and party conferences, RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA say, provide an opportunity for dealing with resolutions in a more exacting manner, for drawing in a far broader sections of communists as well as entire working collectives in shaping and implementing them.

Further on, the article goes on to say that the eighties are linked with the demands for a marked growth of the effectiveness of our socialist economy. It is essential to link the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan with the long-term concept of scientific and technological development and the modernization of production as well as with the purposeful uncovering of reserves and with the systematic care for the shaping of working collectives along technical and political lines, their positive attitude to the interests of the whole community and to the social issues concerning the working people.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA say that characteristic for the party approach to the current tasks must be a high degree of responsibility for the realization of the economic and social development, for the consistent securing of social needs. In this connection the article stresses a demand for strengthening the comprehensive character of the application of the right to control, as an important method not only of uncovering reserves and seeking and using new opportunities but also of educating people.

RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA note that in the everyday contacts between communists and the working people, primarily when fulfilling tasks, it is necessary to exert an even more positive influence to ensure that the deepening influence of party organizations within working collectives contributes not merely to good production results but that this also be projected in the reinforcement of socialist values in the minds of people.

At the close of the article Comrade Mikulas Beno stresses that our most important present task is to ensure that the entire preparation of the congress is carried out in close links with the working people, in an exacting spirit, in expanding in-depth broad democracy within the party, in the atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, in the deep conviction and the awareness of responsibility for the successful realization of the program for building an advanced socialist society.

LENART ADDRESSES CPSL SEMINAR IN CASTA

LD051140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A 3-day seminar of chairmen of enterprise and all-factory CPSL Committees from selected factories and enterprises ended at Casta today. It concentrated on the topical questions pertaining to the work of the party during the preparatory period leading up to the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress and on an exchange of experience in applying the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy." Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, addressing the seminar, emphasized the party's work in the economic and social development of society. He also stressed the need for a greater effectiveness of communists and leading workers in the management sphere in fulfilling the political and ideological objectives of the improvement measures.

LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW WARSAW PACT SUMMIT MEETING

For East Berlin reportage on the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states see the Intrabloc section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IZVESTIYA CRITICISM OF FRG REPORTING ON POLAND CITED

DW051630 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1209 GMT 5 Dec 80

[International press review on Poland]

[Text] The West German mass media are increasing their anti-Polish campaign, IZVESTIYA's Bonn correspondent writes and stresses: The masters of psychological diversion, who speculate on the existing difficulties in the Polish People's Republic, are trying to discredit the socialist order in Poland and deny the Polish people's successes in the rebirth of their homeland, which was destroyed by the fascist invasion, and in the building of a new life. The mass media leave no stone unturned so as to bring their influence to bear on the course of events in that country. The television and some press organs have actually become a platform for the antisocialist elements. Interviews with them sell like hotcakes. Their malicious concoctions are printed in prominent places in newspapers and magazines. Such a representative, who only recently was called to account in a Warsaw court, calls in DER SPIEGEL for the overthrow of the socialist order in Poland, for the severing of alliance relations with the USSR and for Poland's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. Here the individual becomes enraged and says bluntly: We want the overthrow of communism.

Another hero of the propaganda over here, another hypocritical defender of the Polish workers, openly announces on West German television a program for the abolition of socialist achievements in Poland and after the events in Gdansk the weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL, which is particularly zealous in the anti-Polish campaign, carries an interview with him under the headline: "We Can Now Achieve Everything."

Many Western information organs are instruments of direct interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state, the Bonn IZVESTIYA correspondent notes, and goes on to write: Quite a few articles in the FRG press can be understood as direct instructions for the enemies of the Polish People's Republic. Unasked advisers are at work everywhere. Ideas are being circulated providing for the synchronization of actions to undermine the foundations of the socialist order and to change the existing system in Poland and so forth. As can be seen, the improvement of the socioeconomic situation in Poland, which is the most urgent task, is the least that touches the West German press tycoons. At home they immediately unchain a pack of hounds whenever their own workers only mention something about improving their situation. What the newly emerged benefactors have in mind is merely the weakening and undermining of the foundations of socialist order in Poland. With truly Jesuit finesse the enemies of Poland in the editorial offices of some papers are trying to drive a wedge between Poland and its socialist allies. Vague hints, hypocritical warnings and provocative inventions are being circulated. The insincerity with which the mass media express their concern about the fate of Poland becomes particularly apparent against the background of the obvious revival of anti-Polish revanchist tendencies. Springer's WELT AM SONNTAG already openly calls for the return of Silesia and East Prussia.

WESTERN MEDIA ACCUSED OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND, GDR

LD051642 Hamburg DPA in German 1524 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (DPA)--Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Policy Department at the Central Committee and former ambassador to Bonn, in a speech published by TRYBUNA LUDU on Friday, accused the Western press of having started broad campaigns in order to disorganize life in Poland.

The intention was, among other things, to attribute falsely to the Poles "dangerous solutions of the social democratic system variety."

Piatkowski accused West German television of "preparing" part of their broadcasts on topical intra-German subject "in such a way that on their basis the sociopolitical system of the GDR could be thrown into disorder in order to realize the old revisionist objectives."

SOVIET COMMANDER DEPARTS, REPLACEMENT ARRIVES

LD052111 East Berlin ADN Internal Service in German 1832 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense of the GDR, and members of the collegium of the Defense Ministry, gave Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany for many years, a cordial send-off. At the same time the newly-appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, paid his inaugural visit to the defense minister.

The minister of national defense thanked Army General Ivanovskiy for the close and friendly cooperation in the interest of the reliable protection of peace and socialism in the heart of Europe. The firm brotherhood-in-arms, which finds its expression in the exchange of experiences by commanders, political and staff officers and in joint combat training marks today the working day of the soldiers of the National People's Army and of its Soviet comrade-in-arms, he stressed.

At a frienship meeting on the premises of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization, the FDJ, Army General Ivanovskiy was also honored by being given a document of the FDJ Central Council.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD081122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 8 Dec 80

Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN)--Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Berlin this morning. He was invited for a working meeting by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

Frigyes Puja was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Oskar Fischer.

HAGER MEETS WITH CPCZ OFFICIAL PEZLAR IN BERLIN

LD051602 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Kurt Hager received Ludovit Pezlar in Berlin on Friday. He leads a delegation from the CPCZ which is studying the SED's scientific and higher education policies. At the meeting the member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee paid tribute to the constantly closer scientific relations between both countries and the results achieved in this.

He also briefed his guest on initiatives by GDR scientists in preparation for the 10th congress, and spoke about the results of the party elections in the republic's scientific installation.

RCP ACTIVISTS VISIT MACHINE-BUILDING UNITS

AU051944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--A delegation of RCP activists led by Stefan Croitoru, vice-chairman of the Central Council of workers' control over the economic and social activity, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic exchanging experience with regard to the activity of party bodies and organizations in the machine-building industry.

The delegation conducted talks at the CC of the SED, at the Ministry for Machine Tools and Processing Machines and visited economic units in the Karl-Marx-Stadt and Dresden regions. The delegation were received by Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the SED.

NAUMANN MEETS AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL, ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Meeting With Karger

LD052226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 5 Dec (ADN)--On Friday the delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin area executive, which is visiting Vienna in connection with the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party [ACP] met with Franz Karger, leader of the party's Vienna organization and member of the politburo of the ACP Central Committee.

Konard Naumann conveyed greetings from the Berlin SED organization to Vienna communists and reported on the creative achievements which the working people of the GDR and of its capital are accomplishing in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. Franz Karger informed his guests of the extensive activities of Vienna communists in connection with the ACP Congress.

Congress Address

LD072046 East Berlin ADN Internatioal Service in German 0858 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec (ADN)--The 24th party congress of the Austrian Communist Party continued its work on Sunday morning with a declaration of solidarity for the patriots of Uruguay demanding democratic rights for the people and the release of all political prisoners. The congress also began discussing proposals for alterations to the party statute. They are aimed at strengthening further the Leninist norms of party life. Anton Hofen, member of the Presidium of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions and chairman of the trade-union leftwing bloc, came out emphatically in favor of increased party work in enterprises.

On the previous day the head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Konard Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo, conveyed to the party congress a greetings message from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker. He confirmed in a speech "our unswerving class solidarity, out unity in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and socialism which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is indestructible." He was confident that the party congress would make an important contribution to the strenthening of the Austrian Communist Party "as a national, democratic and revolutionary force in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism."

The party congress is taking place at a time when aggressive circles if imperialism are dangerously escalating the international situation by advocating the policy of confrontation, arms buildup and increased interference in the internal affairs of other states. The GDR will do everything to strengthen further the alliance with the Soviet Union, and the other socialist fraternal countries.

Naumann stated: "In close ties of solidarity we will also rebuff all attacks on socialism as a whole or on individual socialist countries--and this is also in the interest of all the world's peace-loving forces. "We consistently support--together with peace-loving forces all over the world--the securing of the process of detente, the ending of the arms race and concrete disarmament steps. The GDR promotes in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act the dialogue and relations between states with differing social systems in the interest of peaceful international coexistence."

Erich Honecker's state visit to Austria was a very impressive demonstration of this. This visit was highly praised in the GDR, and its results are in the present international situation a constructive contribution to continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence." As had been made clear by Erich Honecker's recent meeting with Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri, the SED and the Austrian Communist Party regard "internationalist solidarity with the communists and all fighters for national and social liberation as the supreme principle of their work," Naumann stressed.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY OSKAR FISCHER TO TUNISIA

LD051214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0123 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tunis, 4 Dec (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived on Thursday [4 December] in Tunis for a 2-day official visit. Fishcer, who had previously visited Nigeria and Benin, was cordially welcomed by his Tunisian counterpart, Hassan Belkhodja.

During the official talks, which began immediately after the arrival, Foreign Minister Belkhodja paid tribute to the visit by Oskar Fischer and the personages accompanying him as an expression of the positively and dynamically developing relations between the two states. He drew special attention to both countries' endeavors in the struggle for a world of peace and cooperation.

Oskar Fischer expressed the conviction that during his visit the level reached in bilateral relations would be discussed and guidelines set out for the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

On Thursday the GDR foreign minister also met the general secretary of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi, for an exchange of views on the Near and Middle East. The general secretary paid tribute to the socialist community of states as an important force in the struggle for peace, security and progress in the world. Oskar Fischer underlined that both sides agreed in word and deed whenever fundamental questions of mankind were at stake.

On Thursday Oskar Fischer and his entourage also paid a visit to the governor of Bizerte. The governor briefed the guests on the development of industry, agriculture, fisheries and tourism in the region. He reported that the 400,000 inhabitants of the region were making great efforts in order to develop it into an important economic center of the country.

Oskar Fischer laid a wreath in Bizerte at the memorial to martyrs of the Tunisian liberation struggle. The struggle for the achievement of independence started in the Governorate of Bizerte.

The GDR foreign minister was received by Tunisia's prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, on Thursday. In a friendly and open talk the two sides expressed their satisfaction on the further shaping of cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier Oskar Fischer had an exchange of views with Abdelaziz Lasram, Tunisia's minister for national economy, in which the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the second meeting of the GDR-Tunisia joint commission. Mutual cooperation finds its expression in the construction of a phosphorous transportation and preparation plant--Tunisia's biggest investment project during the current 5-year plan--in which the GDR foreign trade enterprise Maschinenexport is the main supplier.

The old and friendly relations between the GDR and Tunisia were praised by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday evening at a dinner which was given by the Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja in honor of the GDR delegation. Especially pleasing is the constantly rising cooperation in the economic sector, Oskar Fischer said in his toast. He continued: "We fully agree with you that good preconditions exist for expanding our relations to new areas of cooperation, for which the recent second meeting of the joint commission pointed out numerous opportunities. On the basis of current achievements the GDR is prepared to develop relations further for our mutual benefit.

At the center of the worldwide argument is the struggle to maintain peace, the GDR foreign minister stressed further. He underlined that the GDR is especially committed to this question which is so fundamental for mankind. To avert the threat of war demands the close collaboration of all peace-loving states and peoples, he said. "If the international situation is to improve then we must succeed in the 1980's in ending the arms race and in supplementing political detente with disarmament."

"For instance, if we were to succeed at the Madrid meeting in achieving agreement on the early convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament," the GDR foreign minister emphasized, "then this would be a step which corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples."

The candid exchange of views with the Tunisian side has shown, the toast continued, that the GDR and Tunisia hold identical or largely identical positions concerning important international basic questions. The GDR is of the opinion, Oskar Fischer said, that the establishment of a permanent peace in the Middle East demands the involvement of all interested sides, including the Palestinian people under the leadership of its legitimate representative, the PLO. "We condemn the illegal annexation of East Jerusalem by Israel as well as Jerusalem's proclamation as 'eternal and indivisible capital' of Israel," he said. Oskar Fischer pointed out that the GDR is in favor of settling international conflicts by peaceful means under strict regard for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all peoples and states.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja came out for the further expansion of his country's bilateral relations with the GDR. At a dinner given in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer the Tunisian politician emphasized that a climate of understanding and cooperation has been established between Tunisia and the GDR on the basis of mutual esteem and noninterference. Belkhodja underlined Tunisia's wish that economic cooperation, which finds its expression in important industrial projects, be expanded and extended to further areas.

Meeting With Bourguiba

LD051606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tunis, 5 Dec (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received in Tunis on Friday by the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba. The GDR guest, who arrived for an official visit to Tunis on Thursday, conveyed friendly greetings from the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. President Bourguiba expressed his thanks for the greetings, and requested to reciprocate the wishes to Erich Honecker, whom he holds as a great friend of Tunisia. The verbal messages exchanged at the meeting expressed the will of both states to deepen relations between the GDR and Tunisia further.

The Tunisian president expresses his satisfaction that the GDR has always shown itself as an understanding and reliable partner, and that it is constantly striving to share the cooperation with Tunisia on a peaceful basis and to mutual benefit. Bourguiba said that he was glad to hear that the GDR continued to be prepared to use its economic potential for the fruitful cooperation between both countries. The president drew attention to the great opportunities of economic cooperation, for example, in opening up Tunisian lignite deposits with GDR help.

Oskar Fischer said that the GDR had the desire to expand further the relations with Tunisia on the basis of constructive cooperation. He wished the Tunisian people much success in the implementation of their peaceful aims which are also shared by the GDR.

Beforehand, the GDR foreign minister had discussed with the Tunisian minister for planning and finance, Mawsour Moalla further opportunities for the development of the economic relations between both countries.

Oskar Fischer also visited the historic site of Carthage on Friday.

Ends Visit

LD051756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Tunisia, 5 Dec (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today ended his 2-day official visit to Tunisia and left for Berlin. At Tunis-Carthage International Airport he and his entourage were given a cordial send-off by Hassan Belkhodja, Tunisian minister of foreign affairs.

Before his departure, Oskar Fischer was received by President of the Republic of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba.

REPORT ON EGON KRENZ ACTIVITIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD062316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Maputo, 5 Dec (ADN)--The first "Festival of Friendship Between the Youth of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR" ended in Maputo on Friday. Samora Machel, president of Mozambique and of Frelimo, received in this connection Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR youth organization FDJ and candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. The head of the FDJ delegation conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Samora Machel assessed as an expression of the high level of the relations between the two states the fact that following the meeting of the party and state leaders in Maputo and Berlin broad exchanges have taken place between the youth organizations. He was convinced that the organizations would also make contributions in the future to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist militant alliance of the two countries and work with all their strength to safeguard peace.

Egon Krenz decorated Samora Machel with the "Artur Bedker medal" in gold, the highest decoration of the FDJ.

On Friday Egon Krenz and Zacarias Kupela, general secretary of the organization of Mozambican youth, signed a new agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two youth organizations for the period 1981 to 1983. The agreement also includes a protocol on cooperation in the implementation of the coal program in Mozambique's Tete Province. It envisages that a second FDJ friendship brigade be sent to Mozambique's largest hard coal field situated in that province at the beginning of next year.

The youth organizations of Mozambique and the GDR agreed to expand the exchange of delegations, the organization of friendship festivals and the exchange of information and publications. Even closer contacts should be established in the future between FDJ members and young people from Mozambique who are undergoing vocational training in the GDR.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN PROTEST AIR VIOLATION

LD051900 Hamburg DPA in German 1842 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 Dec (DPA)--The French military government in Berlin confirmed this evening that the Polish LOT aircraft hijacked to West Berlin on Thursday was pursued by either one or two fighter aircraft, during which they entered four-power airspace without permission.

"This is to be condemned, not only in principle but also on account of the danger which could have resulted for air traffic," a military government statement notes. The allies intend to "discuss this incident with the competent authorities."

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW WARSAW PACT TALKS RETURNS HOME

LD070946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Our party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which attended the Moscow meeting of the party and government leaders of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, has arrived home from the USSR. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Janos Borbandi, Central Committee member and deputy premier, were members of the delegation.

The delegation was welcomed at the Budapest railway station by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by several other party and government leaders.

VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Losonczi Receives Wheelock

LD060040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi has received leader of the Nicaraguan party-government delegation Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Political Committee and minister of agricultural development.

Wheelock TV Interview

LD072312 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Jaime Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development, in Budapest on 6 December--recorded, Wheelock in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpt] [Question] There are people who allege that your government is responsible for the assassination of former dictator Somoza in Paraguay. How do you answer this charge?

[Answer] First of all we do not accept the term assassination in this case. We do not profess partnership in this deed. While we had nothing to do with it, we say that it could not have ended any other way. Someone who turns against his people and has more than 50,000 people murdered, has defenseless, unarmed peasants killed and sells abroad the blood of the people obtained by force--such a man has no right to live. We dealt with Somoza's genocidal guards with infinite clemency; we shot none of them. This does not mean that the people themselves did not search for and kill them from the first moment. However, we decided to put on trial more than 7,000 of Somoza's men. All of them will have soon had judgment passed but we will not execute them as the fascists were in Nuremberg. We are more magnanimous.

[Question] How would you sum up the results of your talks with the Hungarian leaders in Budapest?

[Answer] I can say that the result of the talks is positive. Our negotiations were useful. The exchange of views took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of fraternity and solidarity. This fills us with extremely great assurance. Its influence is to make us feel not so much alone. We fought our revolution by ourselves and we continue in practice to stand alone. We receive very little help and live in extremely difficult circumstances. In this case, therefore, it is specially important for us to feel we have friendly contacts, friends who are in solidarity with us and help us. Such are the Hungarian people, government and party.

It helps us a great deal (?to fortify ourselves) to feel hope and optimism. I consider it of great importance that in this meeting we held an exchange of views in Hungary for the first time. I can say with ease that we felt as if we were in our own country. Although this was our first visit to Hungary, our negotiations were fruitful and extremely important.

[Question] Not a very pleasant question: What do you expect of the new U.S. administration led by Ronald Reagan with relation to Central America and the Caribbean?

[Answer] We expect the situation to harden and very gravely so. With relation to Nicaragua, for instance, we expect that they will withdraw material support, although the truth is that we never did receive much. They virtually lend us the money which they have siphoned out of the country via the multinationals. I am saying that they have virtually hired out Nicaragua just as they did Cuba some time ago. It is possible that they will pursue a more cautious policy in certain parts of the world but we are preparing for hard times; however, we have grown accustomed to these situations and know that the struggle is not yet over.

POLITBURO MEMBER ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

LD080010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Valeria Benke has addressed the congress of the Austrian Communist Party and said that the role of the alliance system of the socialist countries is of fundamental importance to the maintenance of peace. Our national and international interests are served simultaneously when fraternal parties in their own homeland are endeavoring to solve their problems and to further develop and maintain their socialist achievements. (?Our) mutual solidarity serves the same interests. Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo, stated that this is expressed in the statement issued the day before yesterday about the meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow. Valeria Benke praised the internationalist stance of the Austrian Communist Party in the appraisal of the international situation and of the communist and workers' movement.

The delegate, speaking about their tasks at the party congress, emphasized that political work at places of work and above all in industrial plants must be improved.

NEW MINISTRY CREATED; OTHERS ABOLISHED

LD051952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 December 80

[Text] The Presidential Council has issued a decree of legal force establishing a Ministry of Industry. At the same time it has abolished the Ministries of Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Light Industry, and Heavy Industry.

The Presidential Council has relieved Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, and Iztvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, of their posts with recognition of their contributions, and has also relieved Bela Rabi, Zsigmond Bakos and Adam Juhasz of their current posts as state secretaries [in the abolished ministries].

The Presidential Council has elected Lajos Mehes as minister of industry. It has also appointed Adam Juhasz, Laszlo Kapolyi and Bela Rabi as state secretaries in the Ministry of Industry.

The Presidential Council has appointed Antal Kovacs as secretary of state. The organizational and personnel measures come into force on 1 January.

Further Personnel Changes

LD052314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers has, from 31 December, relieved the following of their posts: Andras Gabor, deputy minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Laszlo Kapolyi, deputy minister of heavy industry; Istvan Litvai, deputy minister of metallurgy and machine industry; and Imre Szabo, deputy minister of light industry.

The Council of Ministers has appointed, from 1 January, Andras Gabor, Istvan Kortvelyes, Istvan Litvai, Istvan Soltesz and Imre Szabo as deputy ministers of industry.

The government, from 31 December, relieved the following of their posts, with recognition of their merits, and at their own request placed them on the retired list: Sandor Csepanyi, deputy minister of metallurgy and machine industry Mrs Sandor Sarosi, deputy minister of light industry; and Geza Szili, deputy minister of heavy industry.

The government has relieved of their posts, with recognition of their merits, the following: Janos Heiczmann, Miklos Kozma and Istvan Mueller, deputy ministers of metallurgy and machine industry Laszlo Dobrotka, deputy minister of light industry; Lajos Csurgai and Istvan Szengeller, deputy ministers of heavy industry.

The Council of Ministers has appointed State Secretary Antal Kovacs chairman of the National Water Authority.

Biography of New Minister

LD062345 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Dec 6 (MTI)--Lajos Mehes was born in Budapest on July 23, 1927. He comes of a workers' family. He has been in the working class movement since 1944 and member of the party since 1945. He graduated from the party college.

Till 1948 he worked as a locksmith and held various posts in the Budapest Party Committee between 1948 and 1961. In 1961-62 he was first secretary of Budapest's 14th District Party Committee, first secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union from 1964 to 1970 and then he was general secretary of the Trade Union of Hungarian Steel and Foundry Workers between 1970 and 1978. He was also president of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Metal Industry, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, from 1974 to 1978. In April 1978 he became the first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a post he held till December 1980. He was member of the Presidential Council between 1978 and 1980.

Since 1976 he has been member of the HSWP Central Committee and of the Political Committee since 1980. He has been member of the National Assembly since 1967.

LAZAR SPEAKS AT CONTROL COMMISSION CONFERENCE

LD062052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Summary] At the national conference of the Central People's Control Commission [KNEB], Jozsef Szakali, KNEB chairman, spoke about the experiences of people's controllers and their relations with the state and economic organizations. He said that over the years controls had uncovered identical and recurring deficiences and faults, which indicates shortcomings also in the execution of decisions, in calling people to account and in the use of disciplinary measures.

"Everything that the KNEB chairman said was also listened to by Gyorgy Lazar, premier and member of the party Politburo.

He delivered a short speech. In the introduction he conveyed the greetings of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. Then he said the following:

[Begin Lazar recording] "The people's controllers, since the foundation of the institute, have always contributed and are contributing, to the solution of the tasks of socialist construction with faithful, competent and selfless work. They struggle untiringly in the interest of uncovering and correcting the faults that curb progress; they support the intention of improvement; in other words they are among those whom we consider the best in socialist construction." [end recording]

More on Control Conference

LD070240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The purpose of the work of the Central People's Control Commission is the realization of the economic and social-political tasks; the main attention of the controllers must be directed at health, social and housing problems. This was discussed by Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, at the national conference of people's controllers.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the main function of control is not to expose but to facilitate implementation. This is successful when it helps to eliminate the obstacles in the path of progress. In the future we must concentrate all our skills and encourage every good endeavour in the interests of meeting the requirements set out by the party congress, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said.

SLOVAK DAILY INTERVIEWS HUNGARIAN TU OFFICIAL

AU051230 [Editorial report] Under the headline "The Trade Unions' Tasks and Responsiblity" Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 December 1980 on page 6 carries a 1,500-word interview given by Sandor Jakab, MSZMP Central Committee member and deputy secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, to PRAVDA's and RUDE PRAVO's correspondent in Budapest, Jan V. Svec. The interview, the date of which is not given, deals with the forthcoming 24th congress of the Hungarian trade unions, to be held in Budapest on 12-14 December.

Replying to a question on the issues to be discussed by the congress Jakab says that the foremost task of the congress is "to further work out and perfect the trade unions' activity under the present conditions of socialism and to modernize the style and methods of trade union work." That applies, according to Jakab, "not only to representing the working people's interests but also to trade union activities connected with implementing our socialist state's national economic tasks."

The preparatory meetings for the congress, including congresses of all 19 trade unions, Jakab continues, "have taken place in a good political atmosphere," and were "businesslike and constructive." That, along with the fact that "95 to 96 percent of the 4.3 million members of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council took an active part in the precongress preparations and in the election of shop stewards and more than a million of them spoke in the discussion, presenting their insights, suggestions and comments' is seen by Jakab as a "clear manifestation of the Hungarian working people's political maturity."

Jakab further notes that the trade unions should take part not only in implementing economic tasks but also in drawing them up: "In the coming period trade unions should take a full part in preparing the concepts of enterprises, sectors and ministerial branches. They should also participate in preparing concepts concerning, for instance, changes in old-age insurance or in analyzing the situation of individual classes, groups and strata of the population.

In brief, they should be even more active in stipulating the further directions of their development, of their future. Then, proceeding from discussions and comments and suggestions raised at the workplaces and synthesizing them, they should present comprehensive proposals to the respective enterprise, sector or the government, so that the proposals can be rooted in plans, concepts or even laws."

Asked in the next question about the role of Hungarian trade unions in the political system, Jakab says: "The leading force and vanguard of society in our socialist state is the communist party and all other social organizations and bodies and all working people fully endorse and help to implement its program and policy. While resolutely, actively and openly supporting party policy the trade unions live an independent life, carrying out their activities according to their own statutes and according to resolutions of trade union bodies elected by the membership base. The party counts on the trade unions' views, their experiences acquired in work with the masses, their permanent implementation of the Leninist perception of the activity of socialist trade unions--according to which trade unions should exist in the midst of the working people, listen attentively to their voices and be concerned with their rights, interests and working and living conditions. And naturally, they should be primarily concerned with ensuring fulfillment of the tasks of national economic development, aimed at a steady growth of all people's living standards.

"As far as the protection of the working people's interests is concerned, it is necessary to give support to those voices raised in the course of the precongress discussions stating that each individual's honest and both socially and economically effective work must constitute the foremost foundations of protecting rights."

Jakab says in conclusion that "Our trade unions are working under consolidated [konsolidovany] conditions, in a good political atmosphere" but adds that "that does not mean that there is nothing to be improved." Thus it is the Hungarian trade unions' goal, according to Jakab, "to devote even greater attention in the future to developing trade union work in plants, enterprises and institutions as the most exposed places" and "to give even more scope and legal power to the individual trade unions for their activity, to enable them to solve their specific questions and problems."

COAL MINERS FULFILL 1976-80 OUTPUT PLAN

LD062342 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, Dec 6 (MTI)--The Hungarian coal miners fulfilled their 1976-80 plan in the night shift by Saturday morning. They are expected to produce an additional 1,950,000 tons of coal before the year is out. In view of the steadily growing demand, the quantitative standards for mines were modified more than once over the plan period, and now this raised target was met.

The yearly coal production was 15-25.5 million tons in the plan cycle. The output for one shaft rose by an average 10 percent in five years. The Hungarian mining technology is getting more and more dominated by the fully mechanized wall method which accounts for half of the underground coal production. A third of the enterprise is already driven by high-capacity combines. The degree of mechanization is 65 percent in stopping, 85 percent in bridging-over and 96 percent in transportation.

The coal miners have carefully prepared themselves for the next plan period (1981-1985). Surveys indicate the greatest demand for coals of higher than average quality. This is one reason why the Soviet-assisted construction of the west Hungarian mines at Markushegy and Nagyeghaza, containing excellent quality layers, is being stepped up.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS ON MOSCOW WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

LD062047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo at its session today acquainted itself with and gave its approval to the report by the Polish delegation at the meeting of party and state activists from the Warsaw Pact member states held in Moscow. The importance of the conference of the leaderships of fraternal parties and states and of strengthening their unity for the joint struggle for peace and international security, and the importance of exchanging information and experience about socialism construction in fraternal countries were emphasized.

The Politburo confirms the joint assessment of the complex international situation, characterized by the arms race, the existence of conflicts and tensions and outbreaks of conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world, which threaten international security and peace. In this situation, the constructive stance of fraternal parties and states, the Warsaw Pact members, is of great importance for continuing the policy of detente, dialogue and cooperation.

The Politburo stresses the important role of the Madrid meeting of the states-participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for continuing detente. The Politburo recommends that this common line of all Warsaw Pact members should be expressed in the practical actions of Polish foreign policy, serving the interests of our country in strengthening the unity and cooperation of the socialist countries and the interests of peace and security of all European states.

The Politburo approved the activities of the PZPR delegation at the Moscow meeting and the evaluation of the situation in Poland presented by the delegation on the basis of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee resolutions.

The Politburo shares the stance [stanowisko] of the fraternal countries and parties concerning the great significance of the situation in Poland to the strength and security of the community of socialist states and for the processes of detente and peace in Europe.

The Politburo received with appreciation the conviction expressed by the fraternal parties that the PZPR, the Polish working class, and all the working people in Poland will be able to overcome the difficulties which have arisen and that they will ensure the further development of the country along the road of socialism.

Of decisive significance to such a development, states the Politburo, is the implementation of the program line of the sixth and seventh plenums of the party Central Committee, the consistent continuation of renewal in the task of building socialism, and a resolute defense of it [renewal] against the enemies of socialism who by causing anarchy and lack of order in social and economic life create a counterrevolutionary threat.

The Politburo highly values the understanding, solidarity and support by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries shown to our country as well as the economic assistance given to our country and the readiness to continue providing such assistance.

The Politburo stresses that socialist Poland will continue to provide its active contribution to the work of strengthening the community of socialist states, the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact and the economic potential of CEMA.

U.S. REACTION TO MOSCOW SUMMIT MEETING NOTED

LD062134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Press agencies throughout the world accorded extensive coverage to the Moscow meeting of party and political leaders from the seven socialist states which are members of the Warsaw Pact.

For instance, AFP in its first commentary emphasized that the socialist countries are convinced that the Polish leadership will be able to overcome the crisis. Washington is attaching enormous significance to the results of the Moscow meeting. This was reflected in commentaries on American television news programs. It is thought that the meeting will calm the atmosphere in central Europe and at the same time be conducive to strengthening the stabilization of life in Poland.

RADIO, TV COMMENTATOR 'OPTIMISTIC' AFTER MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD062140 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] One can note that Poland can count on what was called in Moscow the solidarity and support of the socialist countries. But one can also say that in the event of a brutal invasion, then Moscow would have gone ahead directly without brthering to call its allies. That said all remains possible, such as the remarks made by a PZPR Central Committee member, who says blandly that the Polish communists would have the duty and the right to ask for military assistance from their allies if socialism were threatened. In other words, if the situation becomes more serious, and this is something that could happen rapidly, then Polish communits will either solicit intervention or will have such intervention imposed on them. The real question then is whether the moderate elements, who could be either the Solidarity organization of trade unions or the Catholic church, would not be overtaken. In the meantime Warsaw would like to see the tension lessened, as Andrzej Bilik of Polish radio and television explains:

[Begin Bilik recording in French] We have not written quite so much as you in the West did on this threat, but I believe the Moscow communique to be quite reassuring on several planes: First, on a plane which concerns us directly, that is us the Poles, but also on the plane concerning the whole of international relations. As you can see, the socialist states are maintaining a wait-and-see position at least [word indistinct] of Warsaw regarding the whole of international relations, peaceful proposals concerning the development of relations with the West. This is also worth pointing out. It is certain, and this we know quite well, that should the situation in Poland ever worsen and should we ever head toward national disaster, then things would happen, would they not? But I believe that in the present circumstances, and particularly after the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum which has confirmed the country's direction of development, one can be rather optimistic. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW MEETING OF WARSAW PACT LEADERS

For Polish reportage on the Warsaw Pact leaders' meeting in Warsaw 5 December, see the Intrabloc section of today's East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON REAGAN'S FEELERS IN MOSCOW

AU071356 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Franciszek Neitz commentary: "The Dialogue Continues"]

[Text] Following Ronald Reagan's election victory, many people warned against further deterioration of Soviet-American relations and raised the specter of a freeze in the East-West dialogue caused by reactionary American circles. Fortunately there were also less hysterical commentaries which drew attention to the need to continue the detente process by the new U.S. administration, regardless of the periodic tensions along the Moscow-Washington axis.

The reality of the first few postelection weeks seems to favor the second school of realistic thinking. The president-elect has rather quickly given up his cold war election rhetoric and has begun soberly formulating the principles of his policy towards the Soviet Union, a policy that not only retains the priority of Soviet-American relations within U.S. foreign policy as a whole, but also seeks to observe the principle of equality and mutual security.

Two events have been adjudged symptomatic of Washington's future "Soviet strategy": "Republican Senator Charles Percy's trip to Moscow and his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev as well as Richard Allen's press conference, who is Ronald Reagan's chief advisor on foreign policy." It is true that Percy went to Moscow above all as a member of the U.S. Senate and as the future chairman of the Foreign Committee but before his trip he had thorough consultations with the president-elect and with his staff. That is why we may assume (the Soviet side has also assumed) that Percy represents to a great extent the position of the future administration.

In turn, Allen, whom some people regard as the president's future security advisor, outlined the main tenets of a meaningful and pragmatic dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, a dialogue that--as the Soviet side has implied--will meet with the same response and interest from the other partners.

DISCUSSION, COMMENT ON PARTY, PLENUM DECISIONS

Warsaw Military Personnel

LD071204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Unidentified correspondent report]

[Excerpts] A discussion is taking place throughout the country after the seventh plenum session. It has not bypassed the military. I visited the First Praga Mechanized Regiment of the First Mechanised Division named for Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

Here is what Major Jozef (Pukalik), deputy commander for political affairs says:

[Begin (Pukalik) recording] The plenum has given us concrete directives for ideological and educational work in the unit. We are concentrating our attention on ensuring that the main and essential concepts reach every soldier, so that he works at his post with full responsibility and with a greater efficiency than in the past. We are paying attention to raising the level of political and combat training. [end recording]

Now over to Major Czeslaw Jasikiswicz, party secretary of the unit:

[Begin Jasikiewicz recording] Party meetings of party groups will commence soon in the basic organizations of subunits, and also in the entire regimental organization. At these meetings we shall once more have to look at certain matters which in the past were described as unattainable and difficult to implement. This is why we must reassess and reconsider all these matters. There is certainly much that can be done. [end recording]

Here is Second Lt Witold Kozak, platoon commander:

[Begin Kozak recording] We young commanders of the new recruits wish to contribute new qualities in the sphere of political education, in the sphere of political information. We wish to raise the level of training and combat readiness. We also aim at making some savings for the benefit of the economy by [words indistinct] equipment, through better management in the company and platoon. [end recording]

A young soldier Private Marek Kwat, is at the microphone. You are not a party member. How do you see things in your squad?

[Begin Kwat recording] As a representative of the new recruits who have only started their military service, I see it through attaining results in the level of training which would satisfy our commanders, our superiors, and naturally ourselves. The problems mentioned by the first secretary were discussed with interest by the regular contingent as well as by [conscript] soldiers, who reacted in lively fashion to all matters concerning our country and the army. [end recording]

We asked Col Aleksander Murynowicz, secretary of the party organization of the Warsaw Military Region, to our microphone:

[Begin Murynowicz recording] The plenum was received in our milieus with great approval. Units began immediately to study materials [words indistinct]. In the nearest future the plenum decisions will be discussed at a meeting of the regional party committee, and subsequently by committees from tactical units, regiments and basic party organizations. The main talk of political work is to make soldiers aware of all the facts of our economic, social and political situation. This forms the basis for understanding the processes taking place in the country. It is at the same time a condition for political activeness and for understanding one's tasks. We are shaping the attitudes and viewpoints of soldiers in unrestrained and frank discussions, held in various types of political and party activities. The days of soldiers' meetings [with veterans] are serving this purpose well.

This isparticularly important at the present time, when we have received new recruits into the army, who have come to us with various political experiences, with various viewpoints originating in their milieus. Strengthening combat readiness in our units, strengthening discipline and the effects of training are the main duty for us resulting from the resolutions of the seventh plenum. This is our basic (?production) and the soldiers' collectives strive to ensure that its quality should be the highest possible. We desire our barracks to radiate a rhythm of good work. We are devoting much attention to strengthening internal party democracy, to maintaining an atmosphere of factual and free discussion and a high level of discipline in implementing our own resolutions.

Taking into account the difficult economic situation, we are directing our activity to stepping up economic methods, as well as limiting purchases to the basic minimum and undertaking many additional measures which do not lie specifically within the scope of military decisions but which are of essential importance for bringing relief to the national economy and to agriculture, such as the developing agricultural and breeding production, producing and renewing spares, methods to save fuels, energy, raw materials, and so forth. We are also assisting the national economy in overcoming difficulties in construction, transportation and the power industry. During this last difficult fall, soldiers harvested many hundreds of hectares of potatoes and sugar beet. We shall continue to initiate such activities with full awareness of our patriotic duty. We shall not miss any opportunity to preserve what the fatherland has put at our disposal. [end recording]

Party Aktiv Discussions

LD062128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Strengthening the leading role of the party in the nation and increasing its internal strength--this is one of the fundamental conditions for overcoming the present crisis and for ensuring the socialist character of the renewal of our life.

This is the conclusion drawn by participants in voivodship conferences of sociopolitical aktivs, and also by participants of meetings and gatherings which are taking place today in many localities, enterprises and professional circles throughout the country.

Appeals, resolutions and letters are being sent to party and state authorities expressing support for the decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum.

Participants in the Bialystok conference stated, among other things, that while preparing for the congress we must not at the same time forget about daily strengthening all that guarantees stabilization, all which contributes to better work in industry, agriculture and the whole economy. We must also raise the status of rural self-government and of rural party organizations.

Problems of the party's cooperation with allied political parties, with youth and social organizations, and also problems of enlivening the work of basic party organizations were emphasized during the conference of the Chelm party aktiv. During the conference of the voivodship aktiv in Leszno, the situation in agriculture was discussed with special solicitude.

In the resolution approved during the conference of the voivodship party aktiv is Nowy Sacz, it was stated that the decisions of the sixth and the seventh plenums of the PZPR Central Committee have fulfilled social expectation. We believe in the honesty of people of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, the resolution declares. We extend our hand to them so that we will not waste the great chance we have now for widening citizen participation in government.

During the debates of the aktiv in Sieradz and Suwalki, it was emphasized that the renewal process can be effective only in conditions of calm and order. Members of the party must decisively oppose all signs of anarchy and with this in view seek out allies among the working people .

The resolution approved during the voivodship conference at the aktiv in Wloclawek says that any further provocation of strikes and tensions and also attempts at the disavowing of the party constitute deliberate political adventurism, which deepens economic difficulties of the country and leads toward a catastrophe.

We are of the opinion, the resolution declares, that the time has come to unite all patriotic forces of the nation around the common line of commonsense and responsibility as outlined by the party Central Committee.

The decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum also constitute the object of highest interest among soldiers of our peoples' army. Today, a session of the party committee of the Pomorze Military Region took place in Bydgoszcz. The resolution approved emphasizes among other things, the need to maintain a high rhythm in training and service, to deepen ideology, strengthen party, military, social and educational discipline, as well as social principles of social justice.

At the conference of the voivodship aktiv of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy held in Zielona Gora, a resolution was adopted which emphasizes that tightening the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and with all socialist countries constitutes an imperative condition for Poland's permanent security. The resolution also emphasized that combatants will not permit slanders against the achievements of the 36 years of Peoples' Poland--authentic achievements brought about by tremendous efforts and sacrifices of the nation.

Members of the Central Council of the All-Poland Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Veterans of Work and Disabled (?Veterans) sent a letter to Stanislaw Kania replying to the appeal issued by the party Central Committee. It says that members of the trade union received the decisions of the seventh plenum with hope and satisfaction.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Party Strength

AU051441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Jerzy Kraszewski article: "Discussion and Unity of Action"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PAST FEW WEEKS HAVE PRODUCED EVENTS THAT ATTEST TO THE HIGH TEMPERATURE OF POLISH POLITICAL LIFE. UNFORTUNATELY, NOT ALL THOSE EVENTS HAVE INSPIRED THE CONVICTION THAT THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION, ORDER AND CALM, WHICH OUR SOCIETY IS SO KEENLY LOOKING FORWARD TO, IS MATERIALIZING. ON THE CONTRARY, THE SITUATION HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED.

It seems to me that it is necessary to more profoundly analyze that situation against the background of the events in the country in the past few months and to proceed from the following elements:

--Having drawn at its sixth plenum the preliminary conclusions from our sociopolitical and economic crisis, the party has taken a clear stand on reforms and the deep transformations necessary to correct errors and to create conditions for Poland's further socialist development;

--By accepting the demands of a large section of the workers class, the party--in keeping with the will of the workers--agreed to the establishment of the new trade unions which are socialist in character, recognize the PZPR's leading role in the state, obey the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, recognize Poland's international alliances and are self-governing and independent in fulfilling their basic duty--the protection of workers interests. At the same time, the party backed the changes in the branch trade unions, seeing the uniform political trade union movement as an important factor in intensifying socialist democracy and in strengthening, not weakening, the socialist system in Poland;

--Implementation of the agreements signed with representatives of the striking workforces in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie is continuing and, despite economic difficulties, the agreements are being implemented in keeping with the obligations assumed by the government;

--Nevertheless, an escalation of demands and attempts to force decisions have taken place and manifestations of anarchy and chaos, accompanied by newer hotbeds of "protest," "warning" and "sit-in" strikes, have been observed;

--We are seeing that rightist and antisocialist forces, who are trying to influence the workers class and to implement their sometimes strategic, sometimes tactical aims that have nothing in common with the workers class' interests, are increasing their militancy. We have written many times in TRYBUNA LUDU who those forces are and what they want.

Such are the realities of the current Polish situation.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THOSE REALITIES MUST BE DRAWN ABOVE ALL BY THE PARTY, WHICH PLAYS THE LEADING ROLE IN THE STATE AND WHICH STEERS THE PROCESSES OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT. I MEAN THE ENTIRE PARTY--FROM BOTTOM TO TOP. I THINK THAT IT IS MOST NECESSARY FOR ALL ITS ECHELONS TO ACT ENERGETICALLY--TO ACT PRIMARILY IN SUCH A WAY AS TO GUARANTEE A SOCIALIST CHARACTER TO THE PRESENT CHANGES IN POLAND. I regard that as the most important task for today because not everything that is being done under the slogan of renewal helps strengthen socialism in Poland.

I repeat: Not everything, because I distinguish between the constructive and necessary movement of critically analyzing the past, past experiences and failures, from the sporadic movements of demagogy, irresponsibility or typical political unconcern. We must continue the first movement and eliminate the second because it is harmful, no matter what its authors' intentions are.

We Need Consolidation

If the party is to achieve that goal and to regain its influence within the workers class and society--influence that has been weakened for various reasons--it must consolidate and increase its militancy and ensure the unity of its activities.

It is no accident that I have listed those three conditions in one breath. FOR A LONG TIME NOW THE PARTY HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF LIVELY AND AT TIMES CONTROVERSIAL AND STORMY DISCUSSIONS AND OF ATTEMPTS TO SEARCH FOR SUCH FORMS AND METHODS CONSISTENT WITH THE REALITIES OF THE CURRENT SITUATION. PEOPLE HAVE POINTED TO THE NEED TO RESTORE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN THE PARTY'S INTERNAL LIFE AND TO PURGE THE PARTY OF CASUAL, PASSIVE AND BOURGEOIS ELEMENTS, WHO ARE IDEOLOGICALLY AND MORALLY ALIEN. People are talking about the importance of ideological life, about returning to the Marxist-Leninist sources of inspiration, about responsibility and consistency. [paragraph continues]

They also speak about close ties with the workers class and about a lax approach to propaganda and agitation duties, which is not at all a recent manifestation.

THEY ARE VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS. THEY HELP STRENGTHEN THE PARTY AND FOSTER THE COMMITTED ATTITUDES OF THE COMMUNISTS. They are valuable, although there are quite a few cases of such discussions being haphazard and chaotic. They are often marked by excessive emotions and nervousness. We must understand this because the recent experience gained by the party and its aktivs is bitter and the passage of time has still not brought with it the normalization of life we are looking forward to so much. THE SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM, WHICH BEGINS TODAY, AND THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS WILL CERTAINLY PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN COORDINATING THOSE DISCUSSIONS.

On the Basis of Principles

A certain "relaxation" of the moods in the party, caused by the depth and extent of our country's crisis and by the ideological weakness of a section of the party, is responsible for the fact that here and there people forget the main tenets of our movement and accept some shreds of them, forgetting that these tenets are an integral whole that cannot be divided.

For example, that is true at present with the principles of democratic centralism valid within the party. Many discussions have stressed the need to democratize the life and customs of the party and many different proposals, not always clearly stated, have been made in this connection. Some of them have been too general and vague, such as, for example, W. Lamentowicz's article "Democracy in the Party and Society," which was published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Issue 280. Actually, what are the criteria in keeping with which the author, putting forward generalities, divides the party into a "new majority" and into an "old minority?" What does that author have in mind when, while writing about the conditions for social support, he "forgets" that the Leninist-type party must not only understand society's moods and respond to them, but also shape them--consciously and in keeping with its program?

There is no doubt that the resolutions adopted by the basic party organization in the transportation department of the J. Marchlewski ZBP plant in Lodz and by the party organization of the Fonica radio plant in Lodz--published by GLOS ROBOTNICZY, Issue 257--attest to ideological "relaxation" as well as to an erroneous interpretation of the party's role and place in society. The resolutions mix up the concepts of class warfare with the contradictions and distortions asserting themselves during the process of socialist construction, identify the results of the crisis with its causes, arbitrarily interpret the experience stemming from the history of the movement, search for renewal in changing the name of the party and so on.

We cannot deny the authors of those resolutions the right to profess their own views within the framework of party internal discussions. There is no doubt that much of the party's experience to date calls for both disputes and revaluation. Now can we question the intentions of the authors of those resolutions--they are no doubt sincere. HOWEVER, CHANGES WITHIN THE PARTY CAN BE CARRIED OUT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LENINISM, AND DISCUSSIONS--IF THEY ARE TO BE PRODUCTIVE--MUST USE THE LENINIST METHOD OF ANALYZING SOCIAL PHENOMENA.

I think that within that context it is also necessary to evaluate the sporadic initiatives to set up coordinating committees of party organization in individual communities and in individual regions. Such initiatives may be useful, may introduce new values into the methods of party work, may enrich the party program and may invigorate the party's ideological life. That is how party bodies treated those initiatives in most cases.

THEY CAN PRODUCE NEW VALUES, BUT UNDER THE CONDITION THAT THEY BECOME FORUMS FOR EXCHANGING VIEWS AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT STATUTES MUST BE OBSERVED. However, attempts have been made to manipulate the moods in the party and sincere efforts to have discussions. Not so long ago the so-called consultative-coordinating commission comprising several party organizations was set up in Torun on the initiative of the plant committee of the Towimor enterprise and the university committee of Copernicus University.

The commission agreed to prepared programmatic proposals for the Ninth PZPR Congress. The viovodship committee sincerely approved that initiative and unequivocally stated its position on an open and constructive party discussion.

However, Z. Iwanow, first secretary of the plant committee in the Towimor enterprise--usurping the powers of the commission--began organization activities, the purpose of which was not to have discussions in the party. Among other things, leaflets inspired by him were distributed in and outside the town on the internal affairs of the party. Among other things the leaflets called for immediate elections, disregarding the party bodies acting in accord with the statutes. He also expressed his views in an interview given to Swedish television and during an open program in the academic studio. When asked during that program: What to do now? He said: "Kick over the traces, claw and bite." Whom? Those activists who do not share his views.... That is indeed a convincing argument in favor of democratizing customs within the party! As already reported, the adjudicating assembly of the viovodship party control committee in Torun removed Z. Iwanow from the party, having correctly decided that such activities are factional through and through.

Conditions for Effectivenss

Democratizing life in the party is necessary. We must revise many of the present methods of work. The party needs discussions and a purge--it is continuing--of passive, casual and alien elements. However--let us be plain about it--side by side with democratization the party also needs conscious discipline and unity in action, which are conditions for effective performance and decisionmaking. Only a strong and homogenous party is able to run the process of socialist construction in Poland, to protect Poland against the dangerous tendencies I mentioned at the beginning of this article and to draw up a program to extricate Poland from the crisis.

Only the party that bases its activities on the principles of democratic centralism and not a discussion club can do that. That is why the one-sided and "selective" pressure--which is asserting itself here and there--on only the second body of the principles that are valid in the party is disturbing. The reasons for this are understandable: For many years the first body of those principles has been emphasized. However, we must bear in mind the dangers that an arbitrary and one-sided interpretation of the principles valid in the party can threaten in every case.

Democratic centralism, correctly understood and honestly interpreted makes it possible for party members and all party echelons to develop sweeping initiatives and to influence the drafting of the program. It also acts as a safeguard against haphazard and uncoordinated activities.

"THE VARIOUS DIFFERENCES IN VARIOUS MATTERS," LENIN WROTE, "WERE AND WILL ALWAYS BE INEVITABLE IN THE PARTY THAT IS BASED ON AN ENORMOUS POPULAR MOVEMENT AND THAT REGARDS AS ITS TASK BEING AN AWARE SPOKESMAN FOR THAT MOVEMENT, RESOLUTELY REJECTING ALL KINDS OF PAROCHIALISM AND NARROW SECTARIAN VIEWS. HOWEVER, OUR PARTY MEMBERS (...) MUST DO ALL THEY CAN TO ENSURE THAT NO INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRINCIPLES RECOGNIZED BY OUR PARTY PROGRAM INTERFERE AND ARE ABLE TO INTERFERE WITH CONCORDANT JOINT WORK (....)

"WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE TENETS OF THE PARTY PROGRAM," HE SAID, "CRITICISM SHOULD BE COMPLETELY FREE ... . WE MUST NOT FORBID SUCH CRITICISM OR SUCH 'AGITATION' (BECAUSE CRITICISM CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM AGITATION). UNITY MUST BE MAINTAINED IN THE PARTY'S POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. MASS MEETINGS, PARTY MEETINGS AND THE PARTY PRESS MUST NOT MAKE ANY 'APPEALS' THAT UNDERMINE THE UNITY OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES."

Lenin saw the need for discussions and he often used discussions in his practical activities. At the same time, however, he pointed out that the party's ideological work must not be halted by any discussions. [paragraph continues]

"THEORETICAL DISCUSSIONS ARE ONE THING AND THE PARTY'S POLITICAL LINE AND POLITICAL STRUGGLE ARE ANOTHER. WE ARE NOT DISCUSSION CLUBS," HE SAID AT THE 10TH CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIKS).

Aware and Well-Knit

Of course, I have cited those pronouncements not in order to appeal for halting discussions and to refer the reader to the principles formulated by the organizer and leader of the first communist party. Those principles contain the basic conditions under which the party plays its leading role. These conditions are: freedom of discussion and criticism, and the unity of action and discipline of party members. The limit at which disputes stop are the resolutions and decisions of party bodies.

It is not dogma that is at stake in this regard. Socialism is a system that did not arise haphazardly. It is created with awareness, on the basis of scientific principles and our own experience and that of other people. That is why guiding that process is an objective necessity. The party plays this role. The process of socialist construction is impossible without a well-knit, aware and strong party.

Those truths are rather obvious. Everyone knows them and they have been restated again and again. However, I think that they should always be recalled. Making light of the principles on which the party is based leads inevitably to its weakening and to a reducing or even to curtailing its influence within the workers class and society. Only a well-knit party that is ideologically homogeneous, that corrects its mistakes, that is energetic in work, that is aware of its strategic goals, that democratizes its internal life and that engages in discussions, but is disciplined in action, is able to solve the main political, social and economic problems facing Poland.

Importance of 'Transformations'

LD062114 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Poland's New Quality?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Dec (PAP)--The transformations within the PUWP, their content, character and personnel changes are a key which opens before the entire nation a possibility to tap the great potential of human energy and intelligence, of material reserves and technological tools which have been not used in full so far, to serve the cause of renewal, wrote a Polish information agency INTERPRESS commentator.

Firstly, a change has taken place in the strategic orientation of the party, in the basic party units and in regional and central authorities. These trends already appear to be past the paralyzing shock caused by the outbreak of social protest and show a correct understanding of the education coming from that protest.

Secondly, the 7th plenum accepted the workers' conception to implement the restoration of all the values of socialism by carrying into being the alliance of all the forces of reason and responsibility existing in the nation and rallied to idea which says that the nation's programme is the party programme. In it, the entire trade union movement has a special role to play.

Thirdly, it is important to free the ruling apparatus in the party and state from everything which aims to hamper renewal for various reasons. Let us put that straight: the expansion of the alliance of constructive forces is opposed by attacks aimed against socialism which are dangerous regardless of their motivations, because they destabilize our life; deepen confusion and make it more difficult for the party to lead the nation in the work to consistently materialize socialist democracy and in the struggle against disarray and anarchy. In the matters of this kind we must not permit any tolerance, and this concerns everybody who attempts to stymie the renewal process, the comment said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY DISCUSSES DESIRED FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

AU052030 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Wojciech Lamentowicz article: "Before the Ninth PZPR Congress: Democracy in the Party and Society"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Democracy is a manifestation of longing for many other values which depend on it--the longing for openly professed truth, for the feeling of one's own dignity, for wise political programs, for freedom of criticism and affirmation, for fair promotions and demotions, for cooperation irrespective of the natural division into a majority and minority, for public control over governments and planners, for efficient management and for protecting the needs of the weakest groups. Those and many other values of our lives come to one's mind in association with democracy. It is only natural, since democracy in the socialist social system is not only a METHOD OF GOVERNING but also a FORM OF THE STATE. Many lawyers thinking formalistically and many administrators acting schematically would certainly ask us what else could democracy be, if we have so much trouble even with perceiving its forms and methods.

True enough, the flavor of a democratic form or method has only very seldom been added to political dishes prepared by the hands of uncertain cooks dimly familiar with the riches of cookbooks and the blessings of nature. Maybe because we ourselves have been inside political kitchens too seldom and met, in the best of cases, assistant cooks and we even did that rather furtively, in secrecy from others, in the twilight of corridors and restful little studies. Yet today, and even more so tomorrow, we have the chance to cross the threshold of that mysterious political kitchen. We may open the windows and let out the smells of stale foodstuffs cooked for many years. Many cooks will even have to be relieved of further efforts. But this will only happen when we no longer wait for an invitation on their part, when we are confident that we have the right, WHEN WE ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER WITHOUT ANY INVITATION AND TO TRY OUR HAND IN THE POLITICAL ART OF "COOKING" DECISIONS and programs with the appropriate addition of high-quality ideological flavors.

This culinary digression only apparently contradicts the lofty values associated with democracy. Unfortunately, these types of loftiness, like any other values, never happen to be donated. They have always had to be won either by civil activity or economic effort from allthose persons or institutions who illegally usurped or trampled them. This is also the case today: Without boldly entering the political kitchen one cannot count on good main dishes, particularly desserts.

A new taste is emerging already today for democratic forms and methods. There are already such party committees that refuse to elect unanimously candidates recommended from above and ex definitione [in Latin] the best. This is not because they do not value the candidate, but because they value the democratic method, because THEY WANT TO ELECT FREELY AND IN SECRET, AND TO VOTE OPENLY AND WITH AN APPEARANCE OF UNANIMITY. There are also many circles of workers who already do not want to wait for directives descending from top-level committees because they have come to the right conclusion that they have the right to be masters in the party where they belong by choice. That spontaneous spirit of self-government among party workers concluding agreements among enterprises with regard to the way of convening the ninth congress is the same perception of the democratic form that revealed itself a few weeks before in the dignified and disciplined strike action. The self-governing attitudes as a chance for Poland result from the maturing of a new majority in the party. A majority that already cannot accept the attitudes of the old one.

There are also initiatives and concrete proposals that have arisen at the lowest level of the hierarchy and that already now give an idea about new statutes and new electoral rules; about statutes outlining the shape of a new democratic form and deep respect for the METHOD OF A NONUNANIMOUS CONCORDANCE in strategic and personal issues. [paragraph continues]

The great party is waking up to live under new and more difficult conditions but with the willingness to understand itself, to see its weaker and stronger points, with the willingness to reform and to start ideological debates on new, better and clearer shapes of socialism, shapes helping both Poland and the workers class to advance.

Is the demand that members of the central leadership render periodic reports to their comrades in those basic organizations to which they now--occasionally too formally--belong not a perception of the democratic form? Is the demand to exact open and full political or criminal responsibility for the seventies not a manifestation of the discovery of the democratic method? The problem of the responsibility of individual persons and party organizations is related to the analysis of the sources of the crisis between 1956 and 1980, announced at the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum. The new majority in the party no longer desires to be a silent one or to be an object of manipulations by the old minority. That loud bell also calls for responsibility for the more remote past--for hindering the democratic ideas of October and for the violent reaction to the protests that culminated in the 1968 and 1970 democracies.

The spontaneous movement to create the forms of democracy and partnership is growing in the party and gaining support outside it. That protest is not free from conflicts, because the group interests of the bureaucracy and technocracy are aware of the great challenge. However, their conservatism and doctrinarism continue to be dangerous. If the new majority supporting the reform are squeezed too long in the circle of silence, the party will collide against its will with the national consciousness, because public hopes for a democratic style in leadership and for an authentic representation are ripe, determined and clear. Whoever ignores this actual situation must lose, even if he is still able to conceal his purely formal institutional attitude.

The public has the right to have a Sejm and people's councils which it controls and to which it entrusts its interest for that specific reason. The right to representation and self-government is no longer associated in public consciousness with simple confidence in institutional authorities. Real moral and intellectual authority, additionally confirmed by the ability to win electoral support, can only give the right to political leadership. The need for unity between prestige and leadership is making itself felt more and more clearly, and formal positions in the present hierarchy are not sources of such unity neither now nor in the future.

If the public is supposed to be the self-governing sovereign and the workers are supposed to be a fundamental result of progress, the party must not use "transmission belts." Neither trade unions, the youth movement, nor self-governments will any longer be channels for one-way influence, or transmitters downward of directives from above. The epoch of computers or, to be more exact, of microprocessors does not tolerate transmitting mechanisms resembling a steam engine built early in the century. Not only has material civilization changed, but there have also been changes in the spiritual culture of the working people unwilling to surrender their say in political matters in exchange for the doctrinaire word of honor or for the official optimism of propaganda. The working people are not going to entrust their fixed and constantly growing share in the plenitude of civil rights to anybody, even for the promise of great prosperity and economic security. There now exists an awareness of the indelible rights of freedom and dignity possessed by citizens of the state and members of society. Such rights should not be delegated even to the best representatives or to the most popular leaders. This should be borne in mind today not only by politicians but also by leading trade unionists. That awareness of one's own rights and of their indelibility traces the limit for the highhanded regulation of public life. Only those institutions of state and administrative power may count on public support who are able to see this point.

Poles desire authorities who are efficient and enjoy prestige, but not so strong as to disregard public opinions and needs. We want and can call into existence authorities deserving support, aware of the limit of their regulating expansiveness, and respecting the citizens' rights to a free and law-abiding self-governing activity. Our point is to have AUTHORITIES WITH A HEAD, BUT NOT LOOMING OVER OUR HEADS. It is important also for that reason that three-quarters of Polish society were born after 1945, that we are, generally speaking, openminded and appreciate the right to have an independent idea about our present and future.

The problem of the limits of power was very pointedly interpreted at the sixth plenum by Kazimierz Barcikowski: "The law, control and political culture mark the permissible limits of action for the authorities. We primarily want the authorities to better know themselves and to know the limits beyond which power begins to harm itself."

Such an attitude makes it possible to create relations of partnership and equality between the party and trade unions. In that case the party may and should become a good representative of the political and long-term socioeconomic interests of the workers and other groups of working people. On the other hand, the trade union movement should represent the current and specific interests of the working people as laborers, consumers and producers participating in economic management. Since that is inseparable from political and nonpolitical, prospective and current interests, there is a need for stable forms of negotiations and cooperation between the party and trade unions. Those forms must not be restricted only to the central level, because many problems require settlement at the enterprise, city, commune or voivodship letel.

Parnerlike relations are the essence of socialist democracy. They obligate the two sides to recognize mutually their equality, programmatic and organizational autonomy and freedom of action within the law and statutory regulations. The essence of a partnership rules out rule by directives, declaring and imposing a will from above. Perhaps democracy will not only be a method of governing but also a form of social bond and a way of self-governing cooperation. What is needed to make such a partnership rapidly develop into a system of institutional guarantees is the ability to STRIKE PROGRESSIVE COMPROMISES and to MAKE DECISIONS THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS AND PUBLIC DEBATE. Such decisions can only be a contract and not a unilateral administrative order.

With such a style of decisionmaking, which we still have not adopted in practice, a new majority of thinking and responsible people may emerge in a natural way both in the party and in society as a whole. Neither pragmatic conservatives and doctrinaires who do not see the facts, nor demagogic adventurers and people filled with resentments will find support in that new majority, since in democratic relations there is not too much room for persons loving safe offices to exert power and those adhering to the idea of strike barricades. The bureaucratic desk and the barricade cannot be partners in a controversy involving values, goals and interests.

For this reason the new majority on the way to partnership in democracy must free itself from the bureaucratic schemes of the power apparatus and from the anarchist element of persons manning barricades. Those barriers on the way to democracy are arousing new suspicions and tensions today. The sooner they are removed on both sides (unfortunately, the sides still exist), the better the chances for Poland to find a new shape for its political system.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONTINUES ATTACK ON MOCZULSKI

AU071447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski article: "Political Adventurism--Philosophy of Destruction"]

[Excerpts] Among the several small antisocialist groups that have increased their activities in connection with the Polish working people's protest about conditions in the past few months, the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, which is headed by Leszek Moczulski, is not even interested in tactical or oral concern for the renewal of our political and economic life and in our people's constructive discussions about our republic's improvement. That is the result of the typical logic seeking to worsen Poland's domestic situation in keeping with the slogan: "The Worse It Is, The Better For Us."

The program of the Confederation of Independent Poland seeks to overthrow the Polish system and to get it out of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, which is the defensive shield of our independence and of the inviolability of our borders.

The main operational principle followed by Moczulski and the Confederation of Independent Poland boils down to contempt for the issues involved in our people's search for the optimum paths to economic reforms and renewal. His GAZETA POLSKA wrote, without any compunction: As Poland's economic and political situation worsens and as the international situation deteriorates, "the opportunities for our activities increase." Such are the motives of attempts made by the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland to pursue destructive activities and to attack the difficult process of the renewal conducted by the workers class' party. It is consistent with the fact that Moczulski has established contacts with and receives inspiration and funds from the most reactionary forces in the West and from the centers of antisocialist subversion.

Moczulski's philosophy is a philosophy of destruction and political adventurism such as we have not witnessed in Poland since the conclusion of the fratricidal strife in 1945. Like other antisocialist groups, the Confederation of Independent Poland sees opportunities for its activities above all in the abnormal and conflict situations caused by the deformations of our system and party policy. That is why the confederation is trying so ferociously to attack the process of renewal guided by the PZPR.

The confederation is not an automatic group or a group that is independent in its activities in Poland, although it tries to camouflage the inspiration from abroad and the subsidies from the Western antisocialist centers, including the emigre "government" in London. The "premier" of that phony government, one K. Sabbat, wrote in his letter last June to the editor of the CZAS newspaper in Canada, one Pruszynski, that Moczuslki was receiving money from his representatives. In addition, Moczulski's possible membership in the so-called national council, that is, an emigre parliament, was discussed. However, the idea was abandoned in order not to expose Moczulski to the charge of high treason.

In turn, in his letter to London on 11 April 1980 via J. Kleban, his representative in Sweden, Moczulski was angry at the emigre "government" because, in his view, it favored KOR, the Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee, too much, as attested to by the fact that KOR had taken over some three-quarters of the 45,000 pound sterling provided by the so-called Raczynnski fund to finance antisocialist organizations in Poland.

Despite those financial disputes and the apparent rivalry shown by the Confederation of Independent Poland, other antisocialist groups are supported by specific Western circles, not, of course, because of their leaders' beautiful eyes.... The programmatic and strategic purposes of such groups--their goals are often camouflaged--is to undermine the system of People's Poland and to set at loggerheads Polish people who are working for their fatherland's better future. Such activities conflict with our country's vital interests. In the case of the Confederation of Independent Poland, they are just adventurist and have the features of political provocation.

GOVERNMENT PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS MEAT RATIONING

LD060004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The introduction of meat rationing was one of the main topics at today's press conference by the government press spoeksman. Slawomir Szof is at the microphone:

This matter has caused general and understandable interest. It became the subject of discussions, disputes and controversies. The ministers of domestic trade and services, Adam Kowalik, and of food industry and purchases, Jan Zaleski, made in the presence of journalists the first attempt at summing up the general national debate. Thus, it was noted that the majority of workforces and social organizations have come out in support of rationing meat and its processed articles. At the same time they demanded increased meat production and the creation of conditions for expanding animal breeding. This is clear. Certain reservations were caused by the credibility of certain data concerning products and the availability of meat in our country. They were regarded as too low, although in agricultural voivodships the view was expressed that the ministry's forecast for next year was too optimistic.

The cessation of meat exports was demanded and the need to agree on the norms of allocation with medical experts was emphasized. In rural centers, the decisive majority supported equalizing the norms for what are known as peasant-workers, peasants, and members of production cooperatives with the norms in force at state farms. A wide differentiation of views appeared in the question of norms depending on the character of the job. A considerable number of demands concerned the withdrawal of poultry and giblets from the rationing. The correctness of fixing average prices in the Z50-Z55 range for one kg was put in question. In general, people supported the handing back of coupons by users of work canteens and of a coupon-free provision of food to hospitals, sanatoriums, nurseries and kindergartens. The norms for the supply of animal fats were questioned generally. There were a number of humorous proposals. For instance, one asked for additional allocations for weddings.

But passing on to general conclusions, Minister Kawalik stated that it will probably be necessary to abandon the proposal of a value voucher [kartka wartosciowa], replacing it with a quantity and variety system divided into meat and part meat products according to quality criteria or with a value and variety system. As for fats, the ministry shares the view that the norms are too low. On the other hand, because there are increased imports of fats and a general improvement in fat stocks, the possibility of abandoning the voucher system must be considered. At this juncture we were informed as a side-note that additional amounts of butter and lard were coming in by sea--60,000 tons of lard is to reach our markets this year.

But the matter of formulating a plan for poultry is considerably more difficult. At present poultry makes up about 25 percent of our meat supplies. The exclusion of this amount, and this was proposed in the demands, would make it not only necessary to reduce the general norms but would also change the structure of demand. Poultry without vouchers would, as a result, become difficult to get on the market. So the social consultations have already produced fairly wide-reaching changers in the way the voucher system is being approached. The matter is urgent but the very introduction of the system requires, of course, complicated technical operations.

We asked Minister Kowalik the question "What next?" He replied:

[Begin recording] We continue to listen intently to what we receive, to what is published and to what you, ladies and gentlemen, say on radio and television, and everything can be modified further. Of course, I shall be soon presenting the subject at a session of the government leadership but here, too, I do not think decisions will be made which finally close the subject. Well, I have already expressed something here, that is, I have expressed my doubts as to whether we shall be in a condition to introduce this system as from 1 January. I do not conceal this fact, even though everything is being done to ensure that this schedule is kept. At the same time, I repeat that for me the No 1 issue is modifying the proposal and some form of consulting on this can still (?via certain representations)... [Kowalik hesitates and rephrases his thoughts] There are suggestions here. For instance, a cable was sent to me from the Bydgoszcz conference with the request that representatives of the Institute of Nourishment, of the health services and so on be included in the team. These are very legitimate. We had this in mind in the draft [word indistinct] but if decisions are not made in the very near future then this is because this is a difficult matter. [end recording]

BARECKI DETAILS PROBLEM OF BUDGET DEFICIT

LD052040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A conference took place today at the office of the government press spokesman. Here is a report on the meeting:

The main subject of the conference was the information presented by the government press spokesman on yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers.

The session was primarily devoted to the draft of the 1981 state budget--a matter of very great importance and we well know how difficult. Here is what Jozef Barecki said during his meeting today with journalists:

[Begin Barecki recording] The draft budget is linked with work on the plan for socioeconomic development of the country in 1981, and the budget is a part of the plan.

The factors which affect the drafting of the budget are the tension and the disruptions taking place in production, which have emerged and which continue to emerge in our economy and which in many cases will most certainly continue next year. On the other hand, these are matters connected with the problem, which is very apparent, of wages and of satisfying social needs.

I would like to speak on the scale of the difficulties present when drafting a balanced budget. The increase of incomes is estimated at 1 percent, but regarding expenditures it will rise by over 20 percent.

What matters first of all is that expenditures for social cultural and municipal economy will increase very rapidly in spheres which up to now were neglected. For example, expenditures for health services and social welfare will go up by about 30 percent, or to be exact, by 29 percent; for general education and upbringing by 23 percent; expenditures for muncipal economy and housing will go up by 22 percent; and additional supplements from the budget for foodstuffs will go up by Z50 billion. This is linked with the higher prices to be paid when purchasing agricultural produce and with financing imports of foodstuffs.

An important factor affecting the size of the state budget are the higher wages already implemented and also the higher wages to be implemented.

All together, this will burden the budget by Z140 billion, and at the same time it will influence the increased costs of production and will lower the level of finances held by enterprises.

At the same time, a factor which worsens the situation as regards the budget for next year will be the fall in coal exports. It is expected that this year the fall in coal exports will amount to about 5 million tons and we must expect that next year the situation will not improve.

Thus, in this situation, we must take into account the absence of ways of balancing the budget. So far, the deficit amounts to about Z100 billion. In this situation, all ministries, including the Ministry of Finance, have been instructed to continue work not only to find economies and reserves which could help to reduce the deficit, but primarily to consider how to undertake extraordinary steps to help us balance the budget.

Among such measures we should include, for example, such matters as lowering the cost of materials in industry. We are planning such a decrease of 1 and 1/2 percent. Then there is the problem of more economical methods of carrying out repairs, introducing a regime of economies in expenditures which will not affect the living conditions of the population, esepcially expenditures connected with the running of the state. There are many such expenditures, including for example, the problem of cars used by state and economic administrations.

At present, and we have spoken about this in the past, 10,000 cars are used by state and economic administrations. In comparison with other countries, this is not many. There is a proposal to reduce the number by a further 2,000, which will bring savings of Z250 million.

The main reserves, or possibilities for balancing the budget, lie in the problem of increasing productivity and increasing production. As you know, production is still decreasing. This applies to such commodities or raw materials as coal, cement, certain chemical products, copper and many, many others.

There is also the unknown factor of the difficult situation in our power industry. The power industry is based on coal. The industry is at present receiving less coal. Today, we have grade 20 [on a scale of 1-20] supply availability. In many cases ministers reported the danger of having to stop production in some enterprises. For example, in the chemical industry it will be necessary to stop production in some enterprises. But we must keep the installations running, that is, fuel them and heat them because of the danger of freezing and the resulting tremendous costs. Thus, there is the problem of coal.

At the Council of Ministers session, for the third time this year, we had to accept a new, lower than before, estimate of coal extraction for 1980. The total amount of coal produced during all of 1980 is estimated to reach 197,650,000 tons, which means it will be more than 14 million tons less than provided for by the plan for the year. As a result of this, we have stopped exporting coal to the Soviet Union completely. The socialist countries with which we have signed a contract are receiving 67 percent less coal. We are exporting 5 million tons of coal less to the capitalist countries. While in the case of the Soviet Union there are no consequences, in the case of capitalist countries first, this means less income--one ton of coal costs $50--and at the same time it is estimated that we will have to pay fines for not fulfilling our contracts amounting to about $150 million. [end recording] In this difficult situation, which is also linked with a very great coal shortage in the country, instructions were issued that coal should be supplied primarily to power and thermal stations and to the population. All ministeries were also instructed to effect maximum and rational savings of coal.

At the Council of Ministers session, as the spokesman reported, several draft documents were also examined aimed at regulating various matters in compliance with social feelings, with the principle of properly understood social justice. This includes, among others, problems concerning taxing particularly large incomes and also changes in building laws which would limit the possibilities of various violations in constructing one-family houses, private villas, or holiday houses.

The problem of rationing meat and meat products was also discussed at the press conference. The consultations and discussions on this subject, as we know, are continuing and quite often they are stormy and controversial. The first conclusions from them were presented today at the meeting with journalists by Minister of Domestic Trade Adam Kowalik.

KRZAK, KISIEL COMMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD071440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Marian Krzak, minister of finance, has said in an interview in the French economic weekly L'EXPANSION that Poland's debts to Western countries will total $23 billion by the end of the year. In the future, Minister Krzak said, we shall have to obtain agreement for deferring the repayment of debts and to balance our trade with foreign countries. He said: We counted on a surplus of $600 million in trade this year, but instead we have a foreign trade deficit reaching $700 million. In an interview with the same weekly Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission, said that he foresees for next year--and it is a rather optimistic assessment--a growth in the national income by 1 and 1/2 percent and an increase in industrial production by 1 percent and in agricultural production by 5 percent.

SEJM DEPUTIES DISCUSS EXPORT DIFFICULTIES

AU051057 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 2

[M. Jefremienko report: "Sejm Commissions at Work--Export and Its Restrictions"]

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Trade Commission devoted its session, headed by Deputy S. Gebala of the PZPR, to reports made by representatives of some ministries on plans to increase export and its profitability. [paragraph continues]

Considering the general economic situation, it was a depressing subject.

According to the reports presented by representatives of the ministries of the chemical industry, the light industry and the heavy and agricultural machine industry, the chemical industry has halted the export of soda, carbide and fertilizers and the light industry has failed to fulfill the planned export to the second payment area. As the representative of that industry admitted, the export of its products is largely unprofitable. At the same time, as we know, decisions have been made to additionally import 50,000 tons of meat, 18,000 tons of lard and 8,500 tons of butter, which the session discussed in its conclusion. The question is: How to pay for those imports if exports are going down?

The materials presented by representatives of the three ministries and the information given by them to the deputies were accurately summed up by Deputy Zdzislaw Malicki of the PZPR. Our people know the real state of the economy and its indebtedness. It is therefore natural that in such a situation the people and I expected that the ministries would present a concept of action to suit such exceptional conditions. However, the materials and reports presented here imply that the size of exports depends on investments and on dividing products between the domestic and external markets. That is washing one's hands of the problems. Ministries are wholly responsible for their respective supplies to the market and for exports. Because we have to import less, we must increase efforts to recycle materials, for example, and to improve the quality of market goods so that demand for volume decreases. Representatives of the three ministries did not discuss those subjects or the subject of energy conservation.

Automobile generator drive belts continue to break off and tires wear out quickly. In such a situation how can you ask for more raw materials instead of seeing that what we have is better exploited and is of better quality, Deputy Malicki said.

It is difficult to find either rhyme or reason in the flood of figures that the three ministries have deluged us with in their reports, Deputy Jerzy Korzonek of the PZPR said. This means that people cling to plans that are unfeasible and unbalanced--plans that will end by being modified and corrected.

The deputies presented their collective views on export and its profitability and on the the position on this subject of the ministries invited to the session. The general tenor of those views is that it is necessary to change the thinking. The critical economic situation poses that need for economic officials.

FUEL SHORTAGES CONTINUE AT POWER STATIONS

LD061634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Power stations are still complaining about an insufficient coal supply. A difficult situation persists at the power stations and thermal stations in the southern power region which supplies electricity to seven voivodships. Coal deliveries are now lower by 15,000-20,000 tons every 24 hours than the daily consumption by the power station. Thus, fuel stocks are running low. Fuel problems also being experienced by the Dolna Odra power station, but an improvement in the supply is expected soon. On the other hand, the Adamow power station has been working very efficiently in Konin Voivodship, by supplying excess power to the national grid in peak hours.

BAFIA HOLDS MEETINGS ON CENSORSHIP BILL

LD051054 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP)--Professor Jerzy Bafia, the Polish justice minister, met with the Coordinating Committee of Associations of Artists and Scientists led by Professor Klemens Szaniawski and delegates of the National Coordinating Commission of the Solidarnosc trade union group here today.

Authors of a public bill on the control over publications--one of two currently being reviewed--also took part in the meeting. The work was to have been completed by November 30 but in view of the big interest of journalistic and other creative milieus and an animated discussion of the rival drafts it is going to be extended to January 15, 1981, by which time a new version of the draft will be presented and discussed.

SOLIDARITY UNION REJECTS 'ANARCHY' IN STATEMENT

LD052145 Hamburg DPA in German 2112 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 5 Dec (DPA)--The Presidium of the new trade union Solidarity issued a statement in Gdansk on Friday in which the trade union rejects the charge of sowing anarchy and chaos. At present there are no strikes and no protest campaigns in all of Poland. There are no reasons whatever for anxiety or concern in this respect. This statement has not been mentioned in the Polish media, despite the fact that reassuring statements by the new trade union in particular have always been published lately.

CRZZ DECIDES TO END ACTIVITIES 31 DECEMBER

LD051416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] has been meeting in Warsaw in plenary session. The plenum decided to end the activities of the CRZZ and the voivodship councils of trade unions beginning 31 December this year.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES INDUSTRIAL TU REPRESENTATIVES

LD042004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski has received representatives of the Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions headed by the chairman of this commission, Albin Szyszka. Under discussion was the implementation of matters which were touched upon at a meeting of the Politburo of the government on (?6) November and also the procedure of the work being done on the proposals announced at the national meeting of representatives of the industrial trade unions (?held on 24 November). The talks will be continued.

FISZBACH AT CEREMONY ON MONUMENT TO FALLEN WORKERS

LD062108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the monument to the fallen shipyard workers who died in December 1970, built at the square facing gate two of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard, took place in Gdansk today with the participation of 300,000 tricity inhabitants. Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee, took part in the ceremony.

A tubular container with the act on the monument's erection within, detailing the reasons why the monument has been built, has been placed inside the foundations, underneath one of the three 42-meter high crosses. The ceremony to unveil the monument will be held on 16 December, the 10th anniversary of the 1970 events.

SOLIDARITY SPONSORS FOOD CONFERENCE IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD041840 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Food problems were discussed in Bydgoszcz today. Debates of the national conference on food, convened in Bydgoszcz by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, are being attended by representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and of Spolem, the Central Association of Cooperatives. Also attending is Eugeniusz Jozwiak, Bydgoszcz deputy voivoda. They were invited by the organizers of the conference.

The NSZZ Solidarity rejected the government draft for the rationing of meat and fats and submitted to representatives of the ministry and to Spolem its own draft worked out on the basis of statistical data and supported by scientists and by experts in rational feeding.

Press and radio reporters accredited to the conference were forbidden by the organizers of the conference to enter the hall where the debates were taking place. Hence, we can only report the fact that the talks have begun. Reporters protested strongly to organizers of the conference over the practice of curbing openness of information and bans which bear the sign of arbitrary censorship, against which the NSZZ Solidarity itself has repeatedly and strongly protested.

The ban on newsmen's entry into the debating ball, where the talks are in progress, cannot be justified. Journalists instead were provided with an unviewable and inefficient system of industrial television.

REGIONAL TU LEADER, GOVERNMENT SIGN AGREEMENT

LD052228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Warsaw between Jozef Kapa, minister of administration, regional economy and environmental protection, and the Presidium of the Central Board of the Trade Union of Communal and Regional Economy workers represented by chairman of the Central Board Jan Osowski. The agreement concerns further improvement of working conditions of communal economy workers, and the implementation of demands, made by workforces resulting from the resolutions of the national congress of the union.

It has been decided that by the end of the February, drafts of new collective work agreements will be prepared, and will be discussed by workforces in March, then signed.

The assessment of [word indistinct] technical infrastructure in towns will also be made and presented to the government. A joint draft for the design and modernization of rest and recreation areas will be also prepared. The minister and the Presidium of the union agree on the need for developing cooperation with all trade unions.

GOVERNMENT, DESIGN UNION SIGN PROTOCOL

LD062355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] As a result of the talks in Gdansk and Warsaw between the interministral commission led by the deputy minister of construction, Wlodzimierz Cymbala, and the All-Poland Consultative Commission of Design Office Employees affiliated to Solidarity, led by (Hieronym Fetkiewicz), protocols on an industrial sector agreement have been signed concerning design offices. They solve among other things a number of important problems of the economic, financial and social nature of design offices and define further streamlining in the design field.

COOPERATIVES, UNIONS DISCUSS DRAFT STATUTE

LD050948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Central Cooperative Council has drawn up a draft statute on cooperatives and their unions. It regulates the question of organization of cooperatives, the methods of their economic and public and educational activities, as well as the legal relations between cooperatives and their members. The draft statute is now being discussed in cooperatives and their unions, in legal circles and interested industries. This process of discussion is yielding numerous critical remarks.

LEGAL ADVISERS' TRADE UNION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD062339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Trade Union of Legal Advisers with headquarters in Szczecin was today registered at the voivodship court in Warsaw. The union will operate in the whole country.

FIRST BRANCH TRADE UNION REGISTERED IN WARSAW

LD062341 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP)--In keeping with the ruling of the voivodship court in Warsaw of December 3 the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Polish Building Industry and House Cooperatives workers became the first branch union in Poland, among those existing previously, to have been registered in that mode following the adoption of a new name, statute and programme of activity.

So far, the voivodship court in Warsaw dealt exclusively with registration applications of the newly formed trade unions on the power of the Council of State resolution of September 13, 1980.

The question of registration of branch unions which quit the trade unions association has been settled by the Supreme Court which adopted and included in thebook of legal principles the rule saying that: The regulations of the Council of State resolution of September 13, 1980 on the registration of newly formed trade unions also apply to the branch trade unions previously registered under the trade unions law of July 1, 1949, and which quit the trade unions association and introduced changes in their statute, on condition that they give up the hitherto registration.

Apart from the already registered union of the building industry and housing cooperatives workers, applications for registration have been filed with the voivodship court in Warsaw by 11 other branch unions.

CONTACTS BETWEEN SOLIDARITY, INDUSTRIAL UNIONS LACKING

LD062358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] There is still, excluding the factory level, a lack of any sort of contact between the two factions of the trade union movement--Solidarity and industrial trade unions. The only exception, I think, are national contacts of trade union representatives of cultural and art workers in the industrial trade union in Solidarity.

The National Coordinating Commission of the industrial trade unions sent this week an open letter to Lech Walesa concerning establishing contacts, pointing out that both kinds of trade unions represent, after all, interests of the workforces and the working people. Solidarity, however, is not responding, and the reasons for it cannot be expressed just in one sentence. Certainly, one of the reasons is the lack of confidence caused by the fact that the industrial trade unions were unable in the past to defend the interests of workers and many people in the leadership of these unions practically took sides with the administration in various disputes.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEF DISCUSSES TRADE UNION 'RENEWAL'

LD041136 Warsaw PAP in English 0222 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP)--Tasks of the Democratic Party in Poland's new political, social and economic situation were the main subject discussed at the 22nd plenary meeting of the Democratic Party CC held here today.

Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, the party's boss, said that a process of renewal was taking place in Poland. The renewed trade union movement--the newly set up Solidarnosc trade union group and branch unions--is one of the moving powers of this process.

As we know, this process is not easy. There are many issues that are difficult and have not yet been resolved. Sometimes, there is a lack of goodwill on the part of some representatives of the authorities and trade union activists. A lot of old distrust and dangers for the development of Poland stemming from this can be observed. Many phenomena of conscious hampering of the process of renewal also take place.

The Democratic Party, as a political co-guarantor of the social contract from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, comes out for the consistent process of renewal, which we stressed many a time. It also stands on the ground that everybody who hampers this process and prevents it from being implemented should and must be firmly rebuffed by all people thinking in terms of common sense and patriotism, stressed Mlynczak.

The Democratic Party CC adopted a resolution saying that the leading role of the PUWP in cooperation with the Democratic and the United Peasant Parties should [word indistinct] through representative bodies. The lines of the socio-economic development of the countryside and provincial towns should be the outcome of cooperation of the PUWP with the Democratic and the United Peasant Parties.

TEAM DRAFTING TRADE UNION BILL MEETS IN WARSAW

LD062230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 60 Dec 80

[Text] The team set up by the Council of State to draft the bill on trade unions has met in Warsaw today. The team has prepared detailed provisions for the draft bill, which in a short time will be submitted to public opinion. While debating the fundamental principles for creating trade unions, the team, after discussion, approved, inter alia, the following formulation:

Trade unions are independent and are not subordinate to or controlled by administrative organs. Administrative organs must not cause any interference which would hinder the work of a trade union working in conformity with the law. Of fundamental importance is the statement contained in the provision which reads that a trade union works on the basis of its statute, which should comply with the political system defined in the Constitution of the Polish Peoples' Republic, and with other laws.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI SPEAKS TO SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES

LD051940 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpts of speech by Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski to representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity during a meeting with them at the archbishop's residence in Warsaw on 10 November--read by announcer]

[Text] You have come to the bishop of Warsaw, the city which is a great center of work, various contradictory interests, a center of culture, politics, truth and untruth, service and power. You have come with hope. As expressed by Mr Walesa, you have come to a man to whom it is forbidden to lie, who must know the truth and must show it to others, since the truth liberates us.

I spoke about this at the Warsaw Cathedral on 6 January this year. I declared the same principles on 24 January in a conversation with party first secretary Mr Edward Gierek. In the more than 30 years of my service to the Church, I have had many such talks. I have always preached the same truths and the same principles because God's word is forever, and not a single letter in the Gospel can be omitted until [words indistinct]. As representatives of Solidarity from various parts of the country and various work enterprises [words indistinct] having much joy in your hearts, remember that the heart, which is very important, nevertheless is somewhat lower than the head.

Can we achieve order and progress? First I cite words uttered today at the 176th conference of the Episcopate, words of deep appreciation for your movement [words indistinct]. Recently I spoke to the Holy Father. [Passage indistinct]

I have seen a mass of articles in the foreign press. Communists, socialists and Christian Democrats in Italy or even in France are unable to understand that striking workers pray and take part in the Holy Mass and are being strengthened by the body of Christ. To them these are irreconcilable things.

The Italian press said: See how Poles are striking. They do not damage, do not waste, but pray and firmly ask for their rights, always ready to perform their duty.

While we are standing on the foundations of Christian understanding and social feeling in the spirit of the gospel, I ask you to accept my recommendations. First you must organize yourself well. It seems to me that your weapon must be excellent knowledge of social legislation, labor legislation and the labor code in order to know what rights there are in Poland, what duties are expected of a Pole [passage indistinct].

Dear brothers: You have demonstrated that the satisfaction of the most reasonable rights demands a hierarchy of values and patience. The most important thing is to save the nation and family, and in the present system also save law and social, culture, moral, religious and economic order.

PAP ON WEST BERLIN POLICE ACTIONS, HIJACKED PLANE

LD061618 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 6 Dec 80

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Tomaszewski]

[Text] West Berlin, 6 Dec (PAP)--On December 5, a day after a Polish domestic flight had been hijacked to West Berlin, the city's press gave much [word indistinct] to sensational reports of the event. At the same time, however, they remained silent over the interrogation of Polish passengers in which the West Berlin police were trying to lure the Poles to stay in that city. None of the passengers accepted the offer.

Meanwhile, the Polish military mission in West Berlin issued a strong protest since, in clear violation of the existing regulations, members of its personnel were barred from attending the hearings of the passengers and the crew.

Requests by the mission's officials to see the hijacked passengers and the crew were rejected both by the authorities of the U.S. occupational zone in West Berlin, where the LOT airliner had been forced to land by Andrzej Perka, and by the West Berlin police which took over the case.

The Polish citizens hijacked by a man armed with handgrenade could not thus be helped by the Polish mission in West Berlin. It also was expected that American military authorities would take the investigation in their hands, yet they handed over the hijacker to the West Berlin police.

The police, however, are giving out very scarce information about their proceedings. According to the available information the Polish hijacker is kept in detention and interrogated in connection with his request for political asylum.

Whether the request will be accepted will finally be resolved by the West Berlin court. However, the Polish side is likely to apply for extradition of the hijacker as is customarily done in cases of criminal actions that put at jeopardy the safety of passengers on board civil aricraft.

According to latest reports the hijacker is likely to be heard by the first criminal chamber of the West Berlin court still this month.

TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR MEEHAN

LD060950 Warsaw PAP in English 0236 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP)--Ryszard Karski, the Polish minister of foreign trade and (?maritime economy), received Francis J. Meehan, the newly appointed ambassador of the United States of America to Poland, here today. The two discussed current problems of Polish-U.S. trade and economic cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting with Czyrek

LD051644 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP)--Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian foreign minister, came on an official visit to Poland today. The Belgian guest is to meet leading representatives of the Polish state authorities and have talks with the Polish foreign minister.

Nothomb called on Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek this afternoon. Then, Polish-Belgian plenary talks chaired by both foreign ministers opened. They cover questions of further development of bilateral relations and also current international issues. Both ministers referred to the traditional Polish-Belgian friendship and to contemporary contacts between the two states in their speeches during a dinner which Jozef Czyrek gave in honour of the Belgian guest and the persons accompanying him at Jablonna near Warsaw tonight.

Minister Czyrek recalled that Poland and Belgium started a constructive political dialogue already at the end of the cold war. The dialogue between them became one of the positive factors which shaped peaceful relations in Europe, he said.

Poland together with her allies has been consistently coming out in favour of consolidating peace and detente, and counteracting escalation of the arms race and attempts to return to the policy from the position of strength.

The minister stressed the significance of Soviet-U.S. relations for the contemporary world. International public opinion welcomes with satisfaction any symptoms which inspire hope for overcoming the difficulties in the dialogue and in the relations between the two superpowers. One of [word indistinct] favourable symptoms was the commencement of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva (?on) the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in combination with nuclear arms in the American forward based systems, Czyrek said.

Poland fully supports the constructive efforts and actions taken by the Soviet Union and its consistent peace policy, he declared.

Jozef Czyrek voiced the conviction that Polish-Belgian (?cooperation) would continue to develop in an all-round way, especially in the field of the mutually beneficial economic collaboration. He also pointed out that it would be extremely advantageous if the CMEA and the EEC promptly reached agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Poland, said Czyrek in conclusion, is going through a period of difficult processes in her socio-political life. We are solving our problems in keeping with the aspirations and the will of the Polish people. The recent 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting made important decisions to overcome difficulties and to consolidate Poland's socialist development. As a lasting link of the socialist community and a steadfast advocate of peace, detente and cooperation among nations, Poland will continue to take an active part and make her constribution to European and international policy, Czyrek said.

Minister Nothomb said a whole range of international developments, including the events in Afghanistan, the arms race, threats, and setbacks to the process of detente are likely to inspire pessimism, "however [word indistinct], think that exactly now every effort should be made to restore confidence, and there is no confidence without optimism," he observed. "Warsaw and Brussels voiced their readiness to host detente conferences. This came as an expression of our shared will to proceed exactly along this line, the Belgian guest said.

Belgium continues to defend the observance of international norms and to come out in favour of moderation and stability, he declared.

Europe and the world need a stable Poland, Minister Nothomb said, adding that the Belgian Government and nation closely follow the process of changes taking place in Poland. It is not our business to make statements on your problems or on solutions to them, as this is the matter of Polish people and them only. Any other stand would bear grave consequences for the future of international relations in Europe and the world over, as was stressed by the 9 government heads from the EEC countries in Luxembourg recently, Minister Nothomb noted.

Meeting With Jablonski

LD051542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, received at the Belweder Palace today Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian foreign minister. Also today, Polish-Belgian plenary talks ended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They were presided over by foreign ministers of the two countries, Jozef Czyrek and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb. The Belgian foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited the royal castle in Warsaw.

End of Visit

LD052321 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Dec (PAP)--Today was the last day of the official visit which Belgium's minister of foreign affairs paid to Poland. On Friday President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb in the Belweder Palace.

The talks centered round key current international issues and the development of bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski. On the same day the Belgian minister was received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Henryk Kisiel.

The Polish-Belgian Plenary talks, chaired by Ministers Jozef Czyrek and Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, ended in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The results were summed up in a joint communique.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG MARKED

PAP Commentary

LD051102 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 4 Dec 80

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP)--Regardless of whether Polish-FRG relations in the past decade developed along a wobbly or sometimes even zig-zagging track, the day of December 7 1970, the 10th anniversary of which falls this month, will remain a memorable date in both countries' post-war history.

This is primarily because the treaty on the principles of normalization of mutual relations, signed on that day, guarantee both states the most important thing: permanent legal foundations. The cornerstone for these foundations was laid down in Article 1 of the treaty, which says that the FRG on its own behalf has recognized the border on the Odra and Lusatian Nysa rivers as final, just like the GDR did 20 years earlier in Zgorzelec. The negative side of this decade of normalization, for which the FRG is to be blamed, was the lack of consistency in stressing the fact of recognition of the border in Bonn's day-to-day political practice.

In other fields the past decade passed in a more constructive atmosphere. In general, both sides positively assess mutual goods exchange currently about DM5 billion annually and economic cooperation 150 cooperation agreements. For many years the FRG has been Poland's leading partner among capitalist countries. Nevertheless, Poland still postulates--without effect--the complete abolishment of all discriminating regulations, which hamper the access of certain goods to the West German market.

Culture cooperation and tourist traffic has been developing very well over the past 10 years. There were vigorous political contacts the Polish leader's visit to the FRG, the FRG chancellor's two visits in Poland. Youth exchange, cooperation between towns, contacts between members of parliament and scientists and schorlarship studies also developed favourably. This process could be even more beneficial for both sides if more energetic steps were taken on the other side of the Elbe to discard the revanchist and nationalist burden which hampers these relations. It is also certain that the past decade has convinced both countries' governments and societies that there is no sensible alternative to the dialogue underway between Poland and the FRG.

Czyrek, Genscher Interviewed

LD080340 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec (PAP)--The Polish television tonight broadcast nationwide an interview with Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, conducted by the nation's leading publicist Ryszard Wojna, and with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, interviewed by its Bonn correspondent Janusz Kruczkowski, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Polish-FRG normalisation treaty. Minister Czyrek stressed the enormous significance of the treaty for the progress of detente in Europe and pointed to "the clearly positive progress in bilateral relations over the past decade", but, simultaneously, fingered [as received] facts in the FRG that run counter to the spirit and letter of the treaty. The Polish minister also announced that Poland's delegation to the 1980 Madrid meeting would soon come out with a proposal to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

FRG Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher laid special emphasis on the historical significance of the treaty which had opened a new chapter in the history of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany, giving the two nations an opportunity for friendly cooperation. According to Mr Genscher the outcome of the past decade is satisfactory though not all the problems have been solved yet.

PZPR SECRETARY SPEAKS TO AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

LD072126 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 7 Dec 80

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec (PAP)--PUWP CC secretary Jerzy Wojtecki who heads the Polish delegation to the 24th congress of the Communist Party of Austria, [CPA], took floor here today during a discussion following the presentation of the CPA Central Committee report.

Jerzy Wojtecki described briefly the current political and economic situation in Poland, stressing that it was an effect of erroneous and inconsistent implementation of the policy adopted in the early 1970s. He also pointed out that the essence of the policy laid down at the 6th and 7th plenary meetings of the PUWP CC was the overcoming of deformations that had occurred in the past, the return to Leninist norms of the party's functioning and development of socialist democracy.

Jerzy Wojtecki stated that the PUWP and the CPA were linked by bonds of proletarian internationalism, class solidarity and cooperation. He voiced a conviction that these bonds would continue to consolidate.

Jerzy Wojtecki also said that the PUWP wanted to realize in cooperation with other fraternal parties the programme of building a Europe of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. "Our party devotes a lot of attention to this question in its contacts with all communists and workers parties of our continent," he stressed.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY IN WARSAW

LD062334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A trade protocol was signed in Warsaw today between Poland and Yugoslavia on mutual deliveries of goods in 1981. The protocol envisages further increases in trade between the two countries as well as expansion in cooperation in the spheres of coproduction and specialization of production. Poland will export to Yugoslavia mainly power industry equipment and chemical industry plant, as well as sulphur and small quantities of hard coal. Yugoslavia will supply raw and other materials for the chemical industry, food products, knitted and textile products, footwear and other industrial products in common use.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION VISITS PERU, VENEZUELA

LD062222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] A delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity has paid a visit to Lima at the invitation of the Confederation of Latin American Trade Unions. Polish unionists were the guests of honor of the 18th session of the council of this organization. The Solidarity delegation, together with representatives of the Peruvian union organizations, was received by Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of the Republic of Peru, and by the minister of labor.

The delegation has also held a number of talks with Peruvian union organizations and those of other Latin American states.

Subsequently, the Solidarity delegation left for Venezuela, at the invitation of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers. In Caracas, the members of the delegation were received by Luis Herrera Campins, the president. After Venezuela, the Solidarity delegation went to Madrid.

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLES COUNCILS MEET, REPLACE HEADS

LD050032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A number of sessions of the voivodship peoples councils were held today. These were held in Nomza, Bialystok, Suwalki, Zamosc, Fila and Zielona Gora. In Lomza the main topic of discussion was the situation in agriculture; First Secretary of the voivodship party committee in Lomza Waldemar Skalnicki resigned from the chairmanship of the peoples council. Zygmunt Grigo has been elected by secret ballot. He is a party activist of long standing, and director of state machine center in Lomza.

In Bialystok, the social and economic situation in the voivodship was discussed; a number of questions were asked concerning vital issues of the voivodship. Wladyslaw Juszkiewicz, chairman of the voivodship peoples council, tended his resignation. Marian Kukla has been elected by secret ballot. He is a member of the PZPR and president of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles in Bialystok.

In Suwalki the session of the voivodship peoples council prepared a resolution on the development of the Wigry National Park which is unique in Europe as a nature complex. First secretary of the voivodship party committee in Suwalki, Zbigniew Bialecki, resigned from the post of chairman of the Peoples Council. Jan Nowakowski has been elected the new chairman. He is a party and social activist of long standing, and director of the agricultural school in Biala-Pilska.

At today's session in Zamosc, Ludwick Masnicki, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, tended his resignation from the post of peoples council chairman. Mieczyslaw Jonislawski has been elected new chairman. He is a member of the United Peasant Party and head forester from Tomaszow Lubelski.

At the session in Pila the resignation of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Michal Niedzwiedz, from the post of people's council chairman has been accepted, and Aleksander Widz, party and social activist, director of forestry stock repair shop in [word indistinct] has been elected peoples council chairman.

In Zielona Gora, the resignation of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Mieczyslaw Hebda, from the post of peoples council chairman was accepted. Henryk Stafski has been elected new chairman. He is a lawyer and economist; and chairman of the voivodship committee of the Democratic Party in Zielona Gora.

Zielona Gora Chairman

LD041628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] A session of the Zielona Gora Peoples Council took place in Zielona Gora today. During the debates the resignation was submitted by the chairman of the voivodship peoples council, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Mieczyslaw Hebda.

Henryk Stawski, was elected in his place. For many years he was a sociopolitical activist, lawyer and economist, who has been connected with the Zielona Gora Voivodship since the end of the war.

Appeal to Voivodship Inhabitants

LD042220 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A session of the Zielona Gora Peoples Council took place in Zielona Gora today.

Members of the Zielona Gora Voivodship Peoples Council issued an appeal to the people of the voivodship, which reads in part:

We are issuing a fervent appeal to all working people--workers, farmers, the intelligentsia and young people--to maintain order and calm and to join in honest, productive, rhythmical work at every post and in every enterprise.

This is the only way of overcoming the existing difficulties and troubles. Only in conditions of calm, undisturbed honest work can we restore the normal functioning of our economy. Only in this kind of atmosphere will it be possible to fully implement the principles of the political renewal of our life.

Let us unit all our strength around implementing the decisions of the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in the name of the full implementation of the agreements signed and in the name of the successful development of socialist Poland.

Radom Voivodship Council Session

LD052252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] A session of the voivodship peoples council was held in Radom today. The councillors submitted many questions and proposals concerning above all agriculture. A report by the Radom voivoda about the implementation of postulates was approved. A voivodship commission is dealing with these postulates. A report was also approved about the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks in the 11 months of last [as heard] year and about the prospects for next year.

During the session Janusz Prokopiak, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Radom, made a request to be relieved of his function as chairman of the voivodship people's council, his reason being his wish to separate party and administrative functions. Engineer (Stanislaw Kopyczynski), director of the foundry product industry amalgamation in Radom and chairman of the commission for economic development and town and country planning of the voivodship peoples council, was elected the new chairman of the voivodship peoples council.

Grabski at Poznan Party Session

LD062323 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] The directions for steamlining the activity of the party organization in the Wielkopolska region in light of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee were the topic of yesterday's plenary session of the voivodship party committee in Poznan, in which Tadeusz Grabski participated. The plenum discussed the need to observe democratic centralism and the democratization of interparty life, an increase in the powers of basic party organizations and the uprooting of formalism and bureaucratism in the activity of the party machine. The plenum increased the participation of workers and farmers in the executive and Secretariat of the voivodship committee and in the voivodship party Auditing Commission.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 2 Dec (PAP)--President of Tanzania Dr Julius Nyerere received today Polish Ambassador Emil Hachulski who presented his letters of credence. During their meeting the two discussed the possibilities and ways of expanding and deepening the relations between Poland and Tanzania, as well as questions connected with cooperation of both countries in the international arena in favour of the consolidation of peace and friendly cooperation among nations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 2 Dec 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES BREZHNEV ON DEPARTING MOSCOW SUMMIT

AU052110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following cable to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet:

Upon leaving the territory of the Soviet Union, once again I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes for successes to you, the party and the Soviet peoples. I am convinced that the traditional fraternal relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union will continue to develop more and more intensively in all fields to the benefit and prosperity of our peoples and countries, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Reportage on Meeting

For Romanian reportage on the Moscow meeting of leaders of Warsaw Pact member states see the Intrabloc section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COMMITTEE SESSION

AU051953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] United Nations, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--Under the current international circumstances, it is not only natural but also necessary that within the UN, too, the member-states deploy efforts for the achievement of genuine international security, of a political climate in which every people may feel safe from any act of aggression, force or threat with force, of immixture in its internal affairs, and may devote itself unhampered to the problems of social and economic development--stated Traian Chebeleu, Romania's representative to the UN in his address within the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly. The Romanian delegate pointed out that there is only one alternative to the policy of strength and war, namely collaboration, detente, giving up force and threat with force, settlement of disputed issues only by political negotiations.

The Romanian delegation highlighted the importance of the process of consolidation of the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes started within the UN General Assembly at Romania's initiative and expressed high appreciation of the initiative of Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries regarding the principle of non-immixture and non-intervention. The Romanian delegation then advanced a host of considerations linked to the content of such a declaration, so that it may contribute to the affirmation and observance worldwide of the principle of non-immixture and non-intervention, to abolishing such political mentalities and concepts as the imperialist concept of "spheres of influence".

The efforts for the consolidation of international security--the speaker pointed out--should focus on the need for resolute measures to halt the arms race and to starting a policy of actual disarmament, of providing the necessary conditions for the concomitant abolition of the military blocs and also of securing the fast and definitive liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, as well as for the eradication of underdevelopment and establishment of a new international economic order.

PRC DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU051940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--Continuing their visit to Romania, the delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the federation, had an interview with Bucharest municipality T.U. active and conducted talks at the Bucharest Municipality Trade Union Council.

RCP'S BANC MEETS WITH VISITING SED DELEGATION

AU051937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, led by Gerhard Troelitsch, head of the construction section of the CC of the SUPG, who paid an experience interchange visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, highlighted was the steady evolution of relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SUPG. The guests were informed of the main current concerns of the RCP in running socioeconomic activity.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL CONCLUDED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU051935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--A protocol on direct collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Belgrade agro-industrial combine of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was concluded on December 5. The document stipulates mutual exchanges of technologies for some crops. of seeds of high-yield varieties and hybrids, just as cooperation in animal breeding, food industry, etc.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU051503 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Protocols on mutual exchanges of consumer goods and on exchange of experience for 1981 were signed today between the Ministries of Domestic Trade of Romania and the GDR. The documents envisage an increase in and diversification of consumer goods exchange and a continuation of goods exchanges between department stores in various towns and workers' centers.

The documents were signed by Constantin Arseni, secretary of state, and Kurt Lemke, deputy minister of trade and supply of the GDR. The German guest was also received today by Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade.

DOBRIN MEETS WITH VISITING IRAQI FRONT DELEGATION

AU051941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 5 Dec 80

[TExt] Bucharest, 5 Dec (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the National Patriotic and Progressive Front of Iraq, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, had talks, on Friday, with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council.

On the occasion, experience was exchanged and the prospects of the relations of cooperation between the two organizations were examined.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LEBANON IN BUCHAREST

AU061346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Dec (AGERPRES)--A commercial and payments agreement was signed in Bucharest, on December 6, between the governments of Romania and Lebanon.

The agreement stipulates the consolidation and development of the commercial relations, the ensuring of favourable conditions for the mutual access of the two countries' products. The parties commit themselves to take the necessary steps in order to facilitate the negotiation of understandings, deals and contracts of commerce, long-term in particular, between the enterprises and firms of the two countries, the participation in international fairs and exhibitions, the establishment of commercial contacts and exchanges of experts.

MUSLIM GROUP TALKS WITH JORDANIAN COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU071925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 7 Dec (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Muslim community of Romania, led by Mufti Yacub Mehmet, now visiting Jordan, was received by Ahmad at-Tarawinah, president of the National Consultative Council of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. During the talks Ahmad at-Tarawinah highlighted the steadily developing relations between Romania and Jordan just as the role and importance of the meetings between King Husayn and President Nicolae Ceausescu for the favourable evolution of those good relations.

The delegation of the Muslim community also had interviews with the Jordanian minister of Awqaf, Islamic affairs and holy places, of agriculture, with the mufti of the kingdom, with other dignitaries of the religious life in Jordan.

OLTEANU GREETS CUBAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU051340 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the anniversary of the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

Reception Held

AU051338 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the establishment of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Humberto Castello, and Col Raul Perez James, military, air and naval attache, gave a cocktail party on 2 December.

The party was attended by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; generals and high-ranking officers.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military attaches and members of the diplomatic corps.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU051030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Congratulatory message sent by Romanian leaders to Lao leaders on Lao national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, Vientiane.

On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we want to extend sincere congratulations to you, the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and to the fraternal Lao people on behalf of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

The proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic--an event of great significance in your country's history--crowned the victory won by the Lao people in the difficult, sacrificial struggle waged against imperialist domination and domestic reaction, which also created the preconditions for building a peaceful and independent Laos and a new socialist society.

Inspired by feelings of international solidarity, from the very beginning the Romanian people fully supported the just struggle waged by the Lao people for national and social freedom, hailed the victory they won 5 years ago and rejoice at the successes they have recorded under LPRP leadership in building a new, independent and prosperous Laos.

We are convinced that acting in the spirit of understandings concluded at the summit level relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will continuously develop to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, independence and the peoples' freedom, of peace and international understanding.

On this festive occasion we extend to you and to the friendly Lao people best wishes for further successes in building socialism in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM--Bucharest, 2 Dec (AGERPRES)--A working programme for the application of the agreement between the Governments of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium regarding the cooperation in the field of medical sciences and public health over the 1980-1982 interval was signed in Bucharest on December 2. The document stipulates, in the main, interchanges of experts for instruction and improvement, exchanges of scientific publications, regulations regarding the cooperation in the field of medical research, exchanges of information on the health condition of the population in the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 2 Dec 80 AU]

INDIAN ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS--Delhi, 3 Dec (AGERPRES)--A long-term agreement between Romania and India, just as a protocol on commercial exchanges for 1981 were signed in Delhi. The documents stipulate the intensification and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges corresponding to the two countries' requirements and possibilities. Romania will export to India complex installations, machines and equipment, chemicals, building materials and other commodities and will import ores, other goods, just as machines and equipment. The documents were signed for Romania by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for India by Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce, steel and mines. During the visit he is paying to India, Cornel Burtica, had talks with the ministers of transports, energy, railways and external affairs. Questions were examined of the further development of the goods exchanges and manysided economic cooperation between Romania and India. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Dec 80 AU]

NEW GABONESE AMBASSADOR--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Jacques Mombo, the new ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Bucharest, in connection with the forthcoming presentation ceremony. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

SPOKESMAN WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN POLAND

LD051626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--In answer to a question from a TANJUG editor in connection with the latest development of events in Poland and the creation of an atmosphere of tension around Poland, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

Yugoslavia is following the development of events in Poland with great attention, in particular the atmosphere of tension which has been created around the topic of Poland. Up to now we have had several direct contacts with representatives of the People's Republic of Poland and the PZPR and have been informed about the efforts which the Polish leadership is making in order to overcome the difficulties and ensure the successful socialist development of the country, while bearing in mind Poland's international position. We have also, on several occasions and in public, stated our standpoint and given support to such efforts on the part of the Polish leadership. In this connection we attach great significance to the seventh plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and to the decisions of the party leadership which confirm the socialist character of the renewal of Polish society.

We believe that on these bases the people and working class of Poland, conscious of their historic responsibilities, will, under the leadership of the PZPR, successfully overcome existing problems, eliminate all dangers and bring about a settled situation and normalization of life in the country.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have traditionally firm links of friendship with and mutual close feelings for the Polish people. Also, relations and cooperation between our two countries are constantly developing on an upward trend on the basis of friendship, mutual respect, full equality and noninterference.

Yugoslavia is conscious of the importance which an independent, stable and socialist Poland has for the maintenance of stability, security and the relaxation of international tension in Europe and more widely. Therefore, the efforts which are now being made by the Polish people to overcome the major problems with which they are confronted and to consolidate the situation in their country enjoy our understanding and full support.

Any interference or pressure from outside, under whatever pretext, as well as the creation of an atmosphere of tension around the topic of Poland at the current moment can only serve to worsen seriously the situation in Poland and cause broader and unforseeable negative consequences. It is the sovereign right of the Polish people to resolve their own problems and to find and ensure the directions of their own socialist development.

As is well known, the SFRY has always held the view, and continues to do so, that the principles of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, as well as the right to one's own life and the impermissibility of interference or threats against independence, have a universal significance and that strict respect for them represents a stable basis on which relations between all states in the world should be based, regardless of their social system and international position.

Sundic Call for Noninterference

LD061602 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] After yesterday's summit meeting of the state-party delegations of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Moscow, which was devoted to the situation in Poland, the conviction prevails--contrary to the fears felt 2 days ago--that the crisis in Poland will be overcome without the assistance of the allied countries.

This follows from the statement issued late last night in Moscow, in which it stated that the participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the communists, the working class and workers of Poland will know how to overcome the difficulties which have emerged and that they will ensure the further development of the country along the socialist road.

The statement also says that the PZPR and the Polish people may firmly count on the fraternal solidarity of and support from the Warsaw Pact member countries. In other words, the help and support which are being offered to Poland will materialize only if the conclusion is drawn that Poland is unable on its own to overcome the crisis in which it has found itself. The question which remains is whose assessments of the further development of the situation in Poland will be given more credence: The assessment made by the Polish state and party leadership or the assessments arrived at by Poland's Warsaw Pact allies.

The encouraging fact is that peace and order are reigning in Poland despite tension and great anxiety. The impression one has is that all the Poles are aware of the danger threatening the country and even more so of the consequences which could follow unless they all do all they can together to preserve the country's independence.

It goes without saying that this also calls for the appropriate behavior on the part of all the countries, both European and non-European, with regard to Poland. Poland must be allowed to solve its problems on its own, Polish way. Any doubt about the ability of the Polish working class and the Polish people as a whole would prevent Poland from finding a way out of the existing crisis. It is true that the crisis is too deep to be overcome overnight. It demands from every single Pole great self-denial and from all the countries which cherish peace a great degree of understanding and complete restraint from imprudent actions.

The specific nature of Poland's international position and the specific nature of the road which Poland has taken, which has been followed by great upheavals which have not yet ended, must be respected and accepted by all and primarily by those who base their attitude to events in Poland on the thesis that socialism is threatened in Poland.

From the very beginning Yugoslavia has followed the developments in Poland and around it with great attention. This was also confirmed in the statement made yesterday by the official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, which extended Yugoslavia's full support to the efforts by the Polish people and the PZPR to overcome the present difficulties and consolidate the conditions in the country.

Yugoslavia's attitude to events in Poland is based on the well-known principles concerning the sovereign right of every country, in this case of the Polish people, to solve its problems on its own without any interference from outside under any pretext whatever. The principles of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity cannot be replaced by anything else and cannot be denied to any country without undermining the only foundations on which world peace can rest.

The greatest assistance anyone can extend to Poland is not to impose on the Polish people and the Polish working class any foreign prescriptions which oppose the Polish national entity. Poland deserves this kind of aid, and nothing that it does not want should be imposed on it, which is to say neither the rescuing of socialism in the name of socialism nor the rescuing of freedom in the name of freedom. The Polish people alone are entitled to struggle for and win both.

MARTINOVIC SAYS POLAND IN 'CONSTANT FERMENT'

AU062117 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] BORBA correspondent Lazar Martinovic reports from Warsaw how Poland's domestic problems and the artificial creation of international tension in connection with these problems are viewed in Poland.

Although strikes and protest actions have ceased in recent days, the country is in a state of constant ferment. Four social forces are engaged in constant actions: the party, the government, the new Solidarity trade unions and the church. They are all trying to find a solution for the deep crisis within the framework of peculiar Polish-type pluralism and on the basis of the Polish variety of the historical compromise and the recognition of the PZPR's leading role. Having been corroded by last summer's unrest, the party is now consolidating itself. Confronted with the shedding of its members, the resistance of conservative forces, the pressures from radical currents, factionalism and inclinations to ideological capitulation, it is nevertheless gradually succeeding in its regeneration. By making extensive cadre changes, strengthening its ideological unity and intensifying its offensive, it is trying to influence more essentially the total processes in the country and to strengthen its authority. At the last session of its Central Committee the party firmly adopted the course of socialist renewal and announced a sharper stand against all those who might threaten that course.

An enormous burden has fallen on the government. A frightening decline in production and national income, which threatens the country's most vital interests, primarily the people's food supply, is confronted by excessive material demands. The government also faces the obligation of radically reforming a completely ruined economy.

At the same time as the party is ideologically consolidating itself and the government is striving to pull the country out of economic chaos, the independent self-managing Solidarity trade unions are organizationally getting stronger, but there is ferment also within Solidarity. Uncontrolled actions often result from a confrontation between the radical and moderate currents. Although this social structure is the most authentic representative of the workers class, there are forces acting under its wings whose goals are a further social disintegration and economic destabilization. Today's political statement by Solidarity that it will publicly dissociate itself from all future strikes and protests that have not been approved by its regional or central leaderships is encouraging in this respect.

Although trade union pluralism has been imposed by reality, the party sees in that pluralism a threat to the ideological and politicial unity, and in a further confrontation between the two trade union structures a danger of destroying the movement.

As has often been the case in Polish history, the church is also playing a constructive role in this crisis situation. Its appeals for moral integration and for responsible behavior are evoking a wide response in this expressly Catholic climate.

The Moscow summit that concluded yesterday has not as yet been commented on here. But the view prevails that the solutions for the Polish crisis have been nevertheless left to the Poles themselves. An unknown factor concerning the Moscow summit evokes special attention among the public: To what extent the democratic processes in Poland that essentially modify the coordinated political concept of the [socialist] community have been accepted? It is believed that the existence of the independent trade unions, the legalization of the right to strike, the Polish formula of cooperation with the church and so forth must have been discussed.

It is precisely in this connection that it must be mentioned here that, following 36 years of its existence, the Central Council of the federation of Polish trade unions has ceased to function as of today. It has been extinguished because all trade union organizations have left it.

Even though the ferment is not ceasing, the view is beginning to prevail that the crisis is nevertheless moving toward a certain calming.

KOMUNIST: NO RETREAT FROM 'RECONSTRUCTION' IN POLAND

AU071537 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--The situation in Poland "is pregnant with numerous unsolved and for long covered up problems" but the "panicky assessments of the situation in Poland do not originate from the creative forces in the mainstream of the developments but, instead, from those sedimenting on the sidelines", the League of Communists of Yugoslavia weekly KOMUNIST writes in its latest issue.

The weekly underlines that the assessments are an exaggerated product of the wishes of dogmatic and other antisocialist forces "which while anxiously scheming, bide their time".

KOMUNIST writes the above in the commentary "No Retreating From the Line of Reconstruction" devoted to the situation in Poland and the seventh plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee.

KOMUNIST sets out that the battle for "authentic, democratic and Polish socialism" is a vital question for Poland and the dominant direction of the social trends and aspirations whose tone is set by the working masses.

KOMUNIST writes that dominant in the present situation in Poland are the social processes which will in the foreseeable future eliminate not only difficulties but also their causes because "ways have been discovered for solving difficulties through the broad and direct participation of the working class and working masses".

The architects and principals of the processes are unquestionably the Polish United Workers' Party and the Solidarity trade unions, the weekly writes.

In addition to the trade unions, other progressive and patriotic forces are growingly affirming themselves in the new social constellation as principals of the already legalized social and political pluralism, KOMUNIST writes.

"They differ in many respects but what binds them together and with the state and the Polish United Workers Party, what rallies them and guides them is the firm defence of independence and socialism defined as a united and undivided interest of present-day Poland", KOMUNIST writes.

KOMUNIST stresses that the seventh PUWP Central Committee session passed as official Polish circles had announced it would--"along the line of reconstruction and stabilization of the political and economic life in the country".

The weekly KOMUNIST notes that when writing the commentary the author had available only the report of First Secretary Kania and the address of Premier Pinkowski.

The session focused on the party's further ideological, political and operational reconstruction.

The weekly cites the statement from First Secretary Kania's political report that firm commitments and the gained experience confirm that there can be no retreat from the adopted methods of the political solution of all problems and partner consultations to reach accord with the working class and all segments of Polish society.

'RESERVE POWERPLANTS' BUILT FOR USSR NUCLEAR PLANTS

AU052152 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1024 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Karlovac, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--Toward the end of the year a so-called reserve diesel electric powerplant built by specialists of the Karlovac Jugoturbina enterprise in the Socialist Republic of Croatia will be commissioned for regular operations in the Soviet city of Chernobyl. The diesel electric powerplant that consists of three independently operating generating units with a capacity of 5.5 megawatts each, is a component part of the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant and will be set in operation immediately whenever the nuclear powerplant might for any reason be out of commission. The first electric powerplant of this type built by the same Yugoslav enterprise was commissioned in June of this year in Novyy Voronezh on the Don River.

In 1975 the Jugoturbina enterprise signed an agreement with its Soviet partners for the delivery of 5 reserve electric powerplants for nuclear powerplants for the price of about $40 million. Up to now four of these powerplants have been built and delivered. The Zagreb Rade Koncar, the Belgrade Energoprojekt, the Slavonski Brod Djuro Djakovic, the Ljubljana Litostroj and the Baric Prva Iskra enterprise have also participated in the construction of these powerplants, in addition to the Jogoturbina enterprise.

BULGARIA'S BELCHEV CONCLUDES ECONOMIC TALKS

AU051928 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA)--The 17th session of the joint Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia ended today. The heads of the two delegations, Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance and Mr Imer Pulja, federal secretary for marketing and general economic issues, signed a protocol. The document outlines the major trends and forms of cooperation in 1981 and in the period up to 1985. The two sides stated that considerable progress has been marked in bilateral cooperation in the period between the two sessions, which finds expression in the steady growth of bilateral trade and in diversification of its structure. It also finds expression in the signing of eight new agreements on industrial specialization and joint production and on long-term bilateral exchange in the sphere of chemistry, electronics and engineering of household appliances. The joint work done by the two countries' planning bodies, pertaining to cooperation in the 1981-1985 period, was positively assessed at the session. Possibilities have been pointed out to more than double bilateral trade in the coming five-year period as compared to the expected increase in the current five-year period.

Mr Belcho Belchev was received today by Mr Branislav Ikonis, deputy-chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Ikonic

LD062250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is heading his country's delegation to the 17th session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the meeting both sides made a positive assessment of the development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the context of the successful development of general bilateral relations. It was noted that the planned volume of economic cooperation in the current period would be fundamentally completed and that possibilities existed for doubling the volume of this cooperation in the next medium-term period through commodity trade, industrial cooperation and joint business in third markets. In this connection emphasis was laid on the significance the two sides attach to programming cooperation for the 1981-1985 period, now in its final phase.

It was judged that significant and as yet unexploited opportunities exist for developing mutual cooperation in view of the complementary nature of the economies of the two countries in individual industrial and other branches and the level achieved in and results of the development of science and technology. Emphasis was also laid on the contribution made by the joint commission to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on the need for its continuation in future.

The meeting was also attended by Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, as well as Yordan Iliev, charge d'affaires at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Belgrade.

LCY SIGNS INTERPARTY PROTOCOL WITH BCP

LD052242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Zajecar, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--By means of a protocol on interparty cooperation between municipal organizations of the League of Communists in Zajecar and the Bulgarian Communist Party in Vidin Okrug today, four working meetings were agreed on for next year at which experiences will be exchanged on the ideological training of the membership, the work of communists in rural areas and relations between basic organizations and the party leaderships.

Signing the protocol, Desimir Sibinovic, secretary of the Zajecar League of Communists municipal committee, and Nitko Todorov, first secretary of the BCP Vidin Okrug Committee, assessed that in recent years there had been an increase in border cooperation in cultural, economic and sports between the two municipalities.

FRG PARTY OFFICIAL WISCHNEWSKI ENDS TALKS

Comment on Talks

LD061504 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, (DPA)--The anxiety about the continuation of the policy of detente is shared by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, Social-Democratic Party deputy chairman, told journalists in Belgrade on Saturday at the end of 3 days of talks with members of the Yugoslav leadership.

Wischnewski said that the main subject of his talk in Yugoslavia was the international situation, especially developments in Europe. It is his impression that the communique following the Warsaw Pact states meeting in Moscow had, despite great scepticism, a "reassuring effect" in Yugoslavia.

Further Comment, Departure

LD070036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Dec (TANJUG)--Final talks were held today in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee between the SPD [Social-Democratic Party] delegation led by its deputy chairman, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium delegation headed by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium.

During its stay in our country the delegation also had talks with the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SAWPY Presidium Todo Kurtovic, and president of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic. The delegation also met with Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The talks, which covered a large number of problems in current international relations, focused mainly on ideas and the search for paths toward detente as the only alternative for preserving peace and progress in the world. It was pointed out that the existing hotbeds of crises in the world and tense relations between the great powers dictated the need for all progressive political forces in the world to make efforts to overcome such a situation. The world can increase the distance dividing it from war and walk along the path of peace faster if the formula of detente itself is subject to adjustment. Life has shown that bipolar detente is no longer adequate for preserving peace and that it is necessary to start the process of universal detente advocated by nonaligned countries. This requires the completion by the great powers of the current talks on disarmament and the start of new ones.

Both sides underlined the need for all progressive political forces in the world to do everything in their power, either individually or together whenever possible, to solve certain concrete questions in order to consolidate peace in the world.

Views were also exchanged on domestic problems. In this connection difficulties faced by both countries in their development were stressed. The sides expressed optimism that they will overcome these difficulties in the long term. Relations between the two parties were described as very good despite differences in party internal policies as well as those stemming from the variant international positions of the two countries. The two sides expressed readiness to continue contacts and cooperation between the LCY and the SPD.

Also taking part in the talks were Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and SPD official Dingels and FRG Ambassador to Yugoslavia Grabert. The delegation left Yugoslavia this afternoon.

DOLANC, LCY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VIENNA

LD051356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 5 Dec

[Excerpts] Vienna, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation, consisting of Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Aslan Fazlija, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, arrived in Vienna this morning. The delegation will attend the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress, due to begin tomorrow and end on 8 December.

Meet Austrian Party Chairman

LD071310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec (TANJUG)--Stane Dolac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today met Franz Muhri, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party. Dolanc and Muhri exchanged views on bilateral party relations, already described as good; on the international workers movement; and the international situation. The meeting was attended by the members of the LCY delegation to the Austrian Communist Party Congress and Austrian party officials.

Speech to Nationals in Vienna

LD070002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Dec (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who arrived in Vienna yesterday to attend the Austrian Communist Party Congress, spoke to the Yugoslav Embassy community, our trade representatives, teachers who work with our children and representatives of workers clubs and the media on the present domestic and foreign political issues concerning Yugoslavia and also commented on the international situation and conditions in the world in general.

Dolanc dwelt mainly on the actions, efforts and measures being taken in our country in the struggle for economic stabilization and laid particular emphasis on the important role of the delegate system and the need for active work and involvement of all communists and all working people. In his view the current crucial period has increased the people's awareness that more work should be done and that it should be done better, and this is certainly very encouraging.

Dolanc also expressed the conviction that through the persistent work and efforts of all, our country will emerge victorious from this hard and long battle. He noted that there is no other alternative. He added that there are already signs of favorable economic trends. As for the political situation in the country, it is good and stable.

Stance Dolanc dwelt on the role of our trade missions abroad and emphasized the need to economize and to step up efforts to sell Yugoslav goods abroad.

Of particular importance are the children of our citizens abroad. They should be given full assistance and protection by our society to save them from the assimilation which is already threatening the second and especially the third generations. They should feel that they have close ties with their homeland and that they are its constant concern.

Speaking about the international situation, Dolanc dwelt in particular on the role played in the world by nonaligned countries and stressed that the strength of the movement, despite occasional crises and shocks, is growing in absolute terms and that its presence on the international scene is being felt more and more.

The LCY Central Committee presidum member was asked numerous questions by those present, who also spoke about their problems and working conditions. Dolanc's speech at the Yugoslav Embassy was greeted with heartfelt and spontaneous applause.

Visit to Factory

LD062339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 6 Dec, (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium who is attending the congress of the Austrian Communist Party in Vienna, paid a visit to Gorenje-Bec enterprise and discussed working conditions on the Austrian market with leading members of this plant. Dolanc was acquainted with the business activity of Gorenje-Bec, which has achieved notable successes in Austria.

Yugoslav Ambassador in Vienna Novak Pribicevic accompanied Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on this visit.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

LD051346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Hague, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and the Netherlands today signed an agreement on cultural, educational and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-83 period.

The agreement encompasses the exchange of specialization scholarships, cooperation between the two countries' universities and research institutions, the position and education of Yugoslav workers and their children in the Netherlands, the exchange of exhibitions and cooperation in publishing and translating literary works.

LCY COMMISSION REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

LD041116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)--The Commission for International Cooperation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, chaired by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, has discussed some questions of international activity and cooperation of the LCY since the 11th LCY Congress. The introductory report was submitted by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

It was stressed at the meeting that after the 11th congress the LCY continued to develop a rich and all-round cooperation with communist, socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements and with other progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. In this cooperation it advocated democratic relations among workers parties, all progressive and democratic parties and movements, and among all the countries, including the socialist countries. Of vital importance in this is the consistent respect for the principle of voluntary cooperation and equality of the parties and movements, of their independence and responsibility to their working class and people, of the principle of independence, noninterference, and mutual respect for the differences in the stands and solutions of social development.

The LCY's international activity forms a very important part of the overall foreign political activity of our country and of our approach to the world. Therefore the basic directions and priorities of LCY international activity formulated at the 11th congress and in Comrade Tito's report remain the main orientation and a signpost for the development of even more intensive and more comprehensive cooperation with our partners.

The present international situation particularly enjoins on the League of Communists in the ensuing period to intensify its cooperation with the widest possible circle of parties and movements in nonaligned countries with a view to joint activity for the purpose of resolving acute international problems so that the authentic principles and objectives of the policy and of the movement of nonalignment in the activity of all nonaligned countries can be applied as consistently as possible. Such cooperation and activity contribute to the growing awareness of the identity of interests of nonaligned countries. Struggle for independence and social progress, and for peace and new international economic and political system represents a common denominator of cooperation by all nonaligned countries. At the same time this is the best defense against the attempts to divide the movement on the basis of ideological and other critieria.

The opportunities whereby the parties and movements in nonaligned countries, interested in (?specific) questions can reciprocally exchange their views in various forms of multilateral meetings, must be sought and devised much more actively. Other parties too which are ready for a dialogue and cooperation on the platform on the policy of nonalignment could also take part in these meetings.

For the LCY it is very important that in the ensuing period too it should develop all-round cooperation with all communist and workers parties and ensure a regular and constructive dialogue on all questions of mutual interest.

LCY cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, which has been developing successfully for many years now, must be expanded.

The LCY attaches special importance to the development of multilateral activity, that is to say, to such form of meetings of representatives of communist, socialist and other progressive parties and movements as will ensure equal exchange of views on specific subject matter and which will not lead to encapsulation within narrow borders.

The degree of socialization of LCY international activity is still lagging behind the level of socialization of other forms of social life. Hence the need to improve the conditions in which all LCY forums and membership can be represented as adequately as possible in the construction, formulation and implementation of LCY international activity.

The commission has decided to forward the analysis to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee for discussions, with the recommendation that it accept the proposed conclusions.

ORGANIZATIONS REGISTER LARGER LOSSES THAN LAST YEAR

LD071954 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The financial results of the economy's business activity show that this year there have been fewer organizations which have registered losses, but that the total amount of losses is higher. Last year, after the accounts for 9 months were calculated, 2,067 organizations of associated labor with 409,000 employed registered losses, while the same period this year 1,783 Yugoslav organizations with 382,000 workers were in the red. According to the latest figures supplied by the Social Accountancy service, in 9 months of this year losses in the economy amounted to about 20.3 billion dinars, or 39 percent more than the same period last year.

The slow resolution of the economic position of individual branches of economic activity and the exacerbation of the general conditions of economic activity are certainly among the main causes of the increase in losses.

Croatian Losses

LD080906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Summary] Zagreb, 7 Dec (TANJUG)--There was a considerable increase in losses suffered by the Croatian economy in the first 9 months of this year compared with the same period in 1979. This was due primarily to the slowness in resolving the position of certain economic branches and the overall worsening of conditions in economic activity. The losses amount to over 6.1 billion dinars or 36 percent more than in the same period last year. Out of 10 communities of municipalities, only 4 managed to reduce their losses, notably Varazdin where losses went down by nearly 60 percent. In the Split and Rijeka communities of municipalities, however, losses went up by 47.9 and 85 percent, respectively, accounting for two-thirds of the overall losses in Croatia's economy.

An inadequate investments policy is the main cause for the losses occurred in industry, very often in newly built plants; hence the asessment by the republican Accountancy Service that misplaced investments caused most of the losses. Among other causes listed were unsolved questions in distribution, disparity of prices and subjective weaknesses.

'PROBLEM' OF INVESTMENTS IN VOJVODINA REPORTED

LD071458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 07 Dec 80

[Summary] Novi Sad, 7 Dec (TANJUG)--Investments constitute one of the central problems of economic stabilization in Vojvodina, since in the current medium-term period their share of the social product has been 39 percent on average. This has been a burden for the economy and a source of instability. The latest data show that in the first 9 months investments went up by 16.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

Investments expenditure continues to be very high, particularly in noneconomic activities, where it has been 2.5 times higher than in basic agricultural production.

It is worth noting that in the first 4 years of the medium-term plan, when investments were exceeded in all spheres, only 56 percent of the amount planned for the 5 year period was invested in agriculture. This kind of investments policy in food production has recently led to difficulties in supplying the domestic market and processing industry and in setting up material reserves, while export potential has been greatly reduced. This situation, which is contrary to the main guidelines for Vojvodina's development, must be changed, particularly in cattle-breeding, without which there can be no modern agriculture.

Discussing the need to curb investments, a recent session of the Vojvodina Executive Council stated that no noneconomic object should be started next year. It is essential that all social forces should work on curbing economically unjustified investments and on bringing them into accord with real income, thus making them a cause of stable development and not additional difficulties.

POPIT ADVOCATES HALVING PARTY PAPERWORK

AU051416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on speech by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the eighth session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 24 November]

[Text] It is high time that we begin to put an end to the enormous amount of paper, the volume of which grows from day to day, as if we were no longer able to do anything without paper. Delegates, members of various committees and commissions in the self-managing interest communities, communes and towns are exposed to the bombardment of paper, and neither the republic nor the League of Communists are spared.

Should paper also justify increasing the number of workers paid by society? Just as investments should be halved, so should the number of publicly spoken and written words be halved if we want to achieve greater effect and reality. It should be stressed that for social efficiency it is not the word which is decisive, even if nicely written down in a resolution, nor subjective will, nor good intentions. What is decisive is the social and historical point of departure of the action, its effect on the relations of social forces and on factors upon which progress depends.

Life does not turn according to one's wishes, Edvard Kardelj used to say, least of all according to one's illusions. The situation can be changed solely by people through their social activity on the basis of their own social interests and a conscious knowledge of conditions and ways and means to implement the planned social action. This truth is at the present moment, at a time of a resolute restriction of illusions, more important than ever before.

Communists, primarily workers, frequently manifest faintheartedness. This is because we in the League of Communists insufficiently insist on responsibility for implementing the adopted policy and the agreed norms of behavior. Certain communists do not respect either social or party norms and principles. However, communists who succumb to faintheartedness do not discuss this problem in their organizations and the responsible individuals are not taken to task, although there is sufficient evidence that cases of irresponsible behavior cause great material and political damage.

Instead of passivity, faintheartedness and even a feeling of helplessness, it is necessary to uncompromisingly insist on ideological differentiation on the basis of the actual attitude of every communist toward implementing tasks and not on declared support for the policy of the League of Communists. Disciplinary measures are also necessary in the ranks of the League of Communists. Such measures must not be taken by anybody else but by the basic organizations themselves, naturally, with the assistance of the leaderships and organs of the League of Communists.